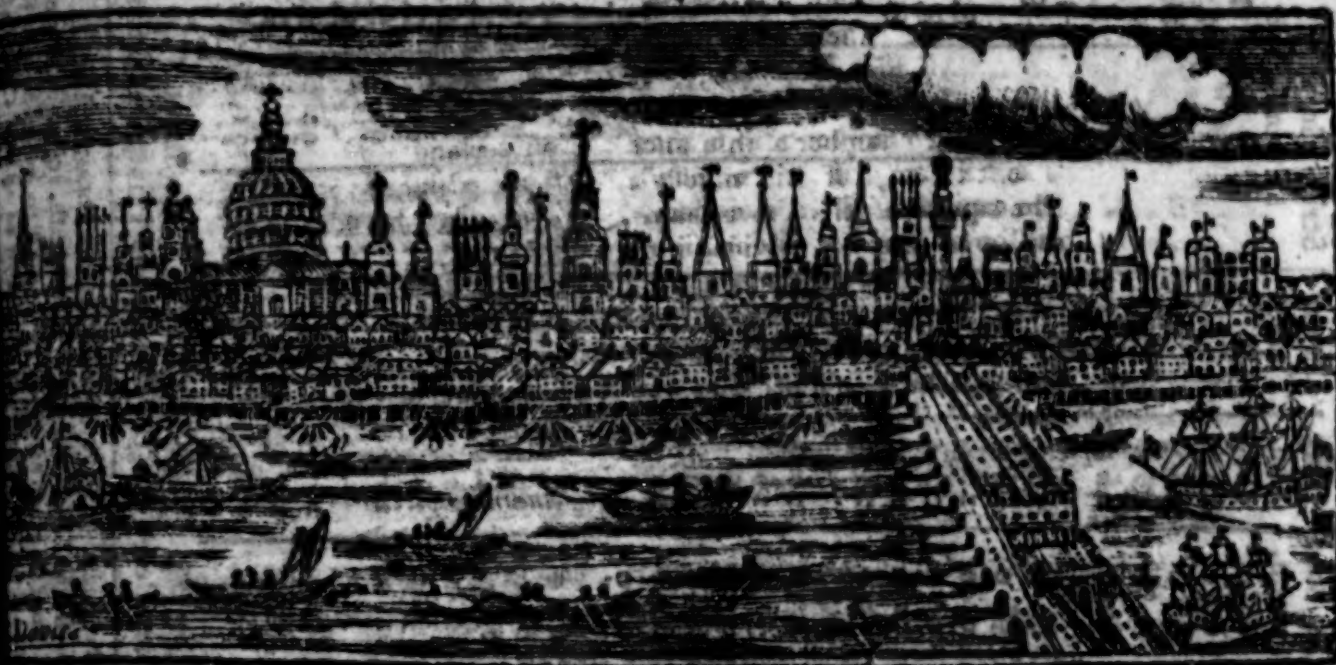


# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For MARCH, 1765.

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WITH  
An ACCURATE MAP of EAST and WEST FLORIDA,  
drawn from the best Authorities,

AND  
A curious Plate of MECHANIC POWERS, elegantly engraved on Copper.

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whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound,  
stitched, or any single Month to compleat Sets.



# PRICES OF STOCKS, &c. in MARCH, 1765.

	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou Sea Stock.	Old S.S. Ann.	New S.S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consol.	3 1/2 per C. 1756	3 1/2 per C. 1758	4 per C. consol.	4 per C. 1763	4 per C. Navy	In. Bond prem.	Long Ann.	Lottery Tickets	Scrip.	Survivorship.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
26	120	152 1/2		85 1/2		87 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	63 0	26				N. E.	frost
27	129 1/2	152 1/2				87 1/2	87 1/2			100	98 1/2	98 1/2	64 0	26				N. N. W.	frost
28	129	151 1/2	97		85	87 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	64 0	26				W. S. W.	rain
29	129	151 1/2		86	85	87 1/2	87 1/2			99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	60 0	26				S. S. W.	frost
30	Sunday	151 1/2			85	87 1/2	87 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	60 0	26				S. W.	frost
31	Sunday					87 1/2	86 1/2			99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	60 0	26				S. W.	frost
32	130	150	97	85 1/2	84 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	60 0	26				S. W.	rain
33	129 1/2	150		85 1/2	84 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2			99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	58 0	26				W.	rain
34	Shut	Shut		85 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	55 0	26				E. N. E.	rain
35	Shut			85 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	88 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	54 0	26				E. S. E.	rain
36	Sunday			85 1/2	84 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2			99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	52 0	26				S. W.	rain
37				85 1/2	84 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2			99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	55 0	26				N. N. W.	fine
38						87 1/2	86 1/2			99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2		26				N. b. W.	fine
39	Sunday			86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	88 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	55 0	26				S.	rain
40				85 1/2	84 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2			99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	56 0	26				S.	rain
41				85 1/2	84 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	60 0	26				W.	cloudy
42				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2			99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	60 0	26	12	20	87	S. W.	rain
43	Sunday			85 1/2	84 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	60 0	26				S. W.	rain
44				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2			99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	60 0	26				S. W.	rain
45				85 1/2	84 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26				S. W.	rain
46	Sunday			86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2			99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	12	20	87	S. W.	rain
47				85 1/2	84 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26				W. S. W.	rain
48				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	12	20	87	S. W.	rain
49				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	19	86	S. W.	rain
50				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	18	86	S. W.	rain
51				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	18	86	S. W.	rain
52				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	cloudy
53				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
54				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
55	Sunday			86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
56				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
57				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
58				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
59				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
60				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
61				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
62				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
63				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
64				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
65				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
66				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
67				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
68				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
69				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
70				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
71				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
72				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
73				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
74				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
75				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
76				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
77				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
78				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
79				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
80				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
81				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
82				86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	61 0	26	11	17	86	S. W.	rain
83				86 1/2	85														

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookseller, and Correct State Lottery Office Keeper, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Tickets and Shares of Tickets are sold and registered also the Blanks and Prizes bought and sold.


Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Eveham.	Farnham.	Henley.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Monmouth.	London.
Wheat 40s. 6d. to 45s.	131. to 131 1/2	58 6d bush. 9s.	121 to 131 1/2	121 os load	34s to 43 1/2	36s to 52 1/2	6s 8d bushel	10d bu. 9 1/2	6s bush. 10 gal	Hay per load 36 to 57 1/2
Barley 16s. to 19s. 6d	121 to 131 1/2	28 4d to 28 8d	18. to 23 9d 4r	10s to 23 1/2 q	14s to 17	17s to 20 6d	28 7d to 28 9d	28 6d to 28 8d	18 1d to 38 4d	Straw from 25. to 33.
				16 1/2 q to 18 1/2	19s to 24	25s to 28 6d	28 1d to 28 3d	28 1d to 28 2d	18 7d to 18 10d	Cattle 38s. per chole.



# THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1765.

## HISTORY and DESCRIPTION of the GOLD-FISH.

 **MONG** the transactions of the academy of sciences at Harlem in Holland, we had lately published a dissertation, by Dr. Baster, containing the history and description of that sort of little fish called in China, Kin-yu, which we call here the Gold and Silver fish. This sort of fish the Dr. tells us, are originally natives of China and Japan, where they are held in great esteem, and contribute to the ornament of their ponds, as well as the amusement of their grandees. From China the English carried some of them to the island of St. Helena; and from thence the captain of one of their East India ships brought some of them to England in 1728. Since that time many of them have been brought by different ships to England, where they have increased and multiplied in the basons of their gardens, from whence they have been spread into several countries of Europe; but were not known in the united provinces till the year 1753 or 1754, when some of them were transported to adorn the basons in the gardens of Count Ben-  
tuck, and Mr. Clifford, at their country seats of Sergvliet and Hartecamp. From the year 1758 to the month of February 1760, Dr. Baster received numbers of them at different times from England; and they have multiplied so in the basons of his garden, that he is now possessed of many numerous families, which he makes the object of his observation as well as amusement, and with which he sometimes regales his friends. He has had them dressed with different fau-

March, 1765.

ces; but when dressed with an egg sauce, they have an excellent relish, and are much better than ordinary carp. When boiled only, they are not so firm as perch, but are as fine and delicate as any kind of river fish; and when fried they are at least as delicious as perch.

At the end of April, and during the month of May, you may see them spawning, when you often see seven or eight males following a female, which they do, until she has chosen herself a husband, whereupon the discarded lovers all leave her to the quiet enjoyment of her favourite, without ever coming to interrupt their pleasures or amours.

In four or five weeks afterwards, you may see the little newborn fishes, which are not then above three or four lines in length\*, and which are of a greyish green colour. At the end of six weeks you may perceive that upon most of them little spots of a silver, or shining white colour begin to appear near the fins of the back and tail, which in a short time grow larger, and uniting together form a streak of about half a line in breadth. In about a year their belly comes to be of a yellow or orange colour, which extends itself, and becomes more lively and brilliant, so that they seem to preserve the black bar between the head and the back fin, only to set off to advantage the lustre of the gold or silver which covers them. In the 2d year of their age it is that they acquire all that splendor of the gold or silver in which their finery consists; and they undergo no change or but a very little, in the 3d year; but there are many of them that continue always black, so that they have nothing beautiful nor any thing more remarkable than an ordinary carp.

P<sup>2</sup>

What

\* A line of measure is the 12th part of an inch.



What may be the reason of this difference of colour it is not easy to guess.

These Gold and Silver fish belong to the class of abdominals, or fish which have fins under the belly. They are of the carp kind, and are distinguished from every other species of carp, by the name of the Gold carp. Thus it is that Linnæus distinguishes them, in the description which he has given of one of them, that was sent to the academy of Sweden, as something extremely rare and curious; but as that learned man never saw more than that only one, we cannot wonder at his description's being none of the most satisfactory.

According to the accounts given us by Du Halde and Le Comte, these Gold and Silver fish are in China no bigger than an anchovy; but those which Dr. Baster received from England were of the length of ten or twelve inches, so that our climate seems to agree with them better than even that of their native country.

They are of many different colours: We find some whose bodies are all over of a gold and glossy yellow, like a plate of gold just polished; others are of a splendid red, or deep orange colour; some are of the colour of pale gold; others again of a silver and shining white; and many are only streaked or spotted with red, yellow, and white. Mr. Baster says he has seen some of them whose head was of a gold colour, and the rest of the body of a silver; and others who had the tail only of a gold or silver colour; of gold when the fins were of a white or silver, and of silver when the fins were of a red colour. All these remarks may be made with a singular pleasure in a warm summer's day, when these fish, who are very familiar, come up to the surface of the water to divert themselves, or to catch the little bits of bread that are thrown in to them. They sometimes leap so high as to shew above one half of their bodies above water; and upon such occasions the rays of the sun give them a most dazzling brightness. This says the Dr. is one of the most amusing sights, and worthy of those who know how to admire the marvelous productions of nature.

The Dr. has added a great deal more with regard both to the nature

and the anatomy of this beautiful sort of fish; but so far, we thought, would be entertaining to such of our readers as are possessed of any of them without seeming tedious to those that are not; and we hope it will put some gentleman of this country upon making experiments and further inquiries into this curious production of nature; for if it be found, that this sort of fish can subsist and be preserved in our trout streams or clear running rivers, they would add greatly to the beauty of all such streams, and to the diversion of those who live in their neighbourhood.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

YOU will favour me with inserting the following letter; I have some small claim to your regard, as I have been a long time a purchaser of your Magazine.

*A Complaint exhibited against the nameless Author of A short historical View of the Controversy concerning an intermediate state, &c.*

THE liberty of the press, is, undoubtedly one of the most valuable privileges of a free people; and it is the glory of Britons that they may upon any religious subject, deliver their opinion without any terrifying apprehensions. But it is an infelicity, that where a man happens to have a different hypothesis to the more common opinion, he should so seldom escape the rudeness of the rancorous spirit. This by our author, is abundantly ascribed to my *Survey of the Search after Science* and to the *defence* occasioned by Mr. Peter Peckard's *Observations*; with which reason, I am not yet able to discern, and am willing to submit to the censure of the impartial reader: for conscious I have ever been, of never intending to insult, or abuse, any man because of his different opinion. All the while, I presume to assert that right I have of freely treating opinions themselves as they appear to me, either absurd, or ridiculous.—Herein I injure no man, nor give him any occasion of offence.

However this writer is in great wrath, and plentifully pours content upon me; he says, "Mr. Flem-



could have been intitled to an entire article in his collection, if he could have found language either to express his own sense, or fairly to represent the sense of those he would be understood to oppose." p. 73, note. Nor is he content with this, but in the same manner he arraigns my honesty." And he further says, "I am for ever hauling the doctrine of the Trinity into my way, where it has no manner of business." This gentleman had forgotten, that in p. 72, he owns, "I had found that Coward had formed an argument against the separate existence of the human soul, upon the notion of an *hypothetical union* of the divine and human nature of Christ."—Nor does he seem to mention that strange idea of Dr. Law, "of a Being of infinite power and perfection, the image of the invisible God, the first born of every creature, and the Lord of heaven and earth, condescending to debase himself from all this power and glory; divest himself of every glorious attribute, and appear not only in the form, but real nature of man, in its most imperfect and forlorn state."

Happy do I think myself, that this writer is no competent judge of my moral character; and that, as to the rectitude of my heart, I can appeal to a infinitely better judge. Nor should I be too much pained at his accusation, as he is able to stab the character of every amiable, pious, and learned man. Henry Grove, of whom he says, "Mr. Grove is just so much the more disingenuous than the modern scribes, as he plays an hypothesis in his Sermon with Mr. Hallet, against a fact which he certainly knew and acknowledged to be true." p. 87. Nor is he more delicate with Hallet, though he would avail himself of his opinion: for he says Hallet had said, "That the passages of scripture give us unqualified assurance that our souls shall survive to think, after the body is dissolved." He supposes "the concession to be nothing more in Mr. Hallet's attention, than a sop for the elders of his church." p. 83. I would therefore reckon his uncharitable abusive usage of me at all singular. Yet there is one paragraph I do not know how to forgive this

this writer, and that is in his 99th p. where he says,—"It has happened, that the *soul-sleepers* by ascribing the future immortality of man, solely to the gratuitous gift of God in Christ, have incurred the indignation of the penetrating and liberal soul of the accurate Mr. Caleb Fleming, who hath accordingly given warning to the world, the *soul-sleepers* and *materialists*, down from Dr. Coward to Dr. Law and Mr. Peckard, are, and have been, so far from Socinianism, paganism, or other heretical blemish, that they are evidently fond of mystery, frequently conversant in the secret chambers of churchism, and great sticklers for orthodox systems and confessions."—stupid indeed!

But here I bid open defiance to this writer, and to all the world, to prove the truth of this accusation; or to shew that he has any reason, or foundation, for this charge brought against me. I openly appeal to the Survey and its Defence, wherein it does appear, that my debate with Mr. Peckard on this head, was occasioned by his affirming that Jesus Christ was the *procuring cause* of a future life and immortality; and what I contended for, was, that the future immortality of man is solely owing to the free-grace, or gift of God.——If this be not my plain and undeniable reasoning throughout my debate with Mr. Peckard, I am willing to incur not only the indignation of this writer, but of all men.

What sort of claim this lofty writer has to the character he would assume, after this unrighteous and cruel usage of me, the world may now judge.

But because many readers of the London Magazine, may not understand the design of my writings on the future state of man; I shall lay before them the out-lines of my hypothesis.——"I suppose the *resurrection* to be equivalent to the future state of all good men.——And that from the first ages of the world, all the pious as well as Abel, Enoch, Moses, and Elijah, do enter upon this state of happiness, as soon as the bodily life is over. But then I do not imagine any separate state; because I suppose a *spiritual* body given in exchange for the natural, corruptible body; and that this spiritual body is the resurrection body



so given. And, therefore, I do not suppose there will be any resurrection at all of the corruptible body; but that it returns to the earth as it was.

—So I understand our Lord when he says, *that my father worketh hitherto and I work*; to mean, that God had, in all ages, thus raised the pious dead; and has now authorized Jesus Christ to raise them. —And hence I can account for our Lord's praying, that his disciples may be with him, to behold the glory which the father hath given him. And can also understand how God will bring the saints with him, when he comes at the end of the ages, to finish his mediatorial reign and kingdom." —Upon the whole,

I do not see any reason why this hypothesis should expose me to so much indignation. Surely, it cannot be more offensive than that of the mortalist or soul-sleeper. But it is said, that popery avails itself of the vulgar opinion of a separate state: —

If it does, there does not appear any foundation for either a purgatory, or for the invocation of saints upon my hypothesis; since I do not admit of that idea. Indeed the argument of the soul-sleeper, as far as appears to me, has no ability of touching my principles. —The history now given by this nameless author, has afforded neither more light, nor farther evidence. And the soul's immortality, when conceived of as arising only out of its acquired mortality, would, I presume, remove much obscurity from the conceptions we form on this interesting subject. I am,

Hoxton-Square, Sir, your's,  
Mar. 14, 1765. CALEB FLEMING.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

SIR,  
PLEASE to insert the following lines, in answer to a letter signed Publicus in the Magazine for Jan. 1765\*.

The kind author sets out by way of introduction, with a fair profession in favour of liberty of conscience; which the whole tenour of his discourse, afterwards, is evidently intended to destroy, in some particulars which concern a body of a people, who have given as convincing demonstrations

of their sincerity as any society in the kingdom. To effect this charitable purpose, he makes use of the stratagem of denying their dissent to arise from a conscientious ground.

"The militia, says he, is only a tional guard or watch, and therefore for a quaker to say, he cannot contribute with his neighbours, nor serve, can only be a pretence, or something worse."

In my apprehension, not only a quaker, but every considerate person must rationally conclude the militia to be of a military constitution. And not the common men registered as soldiers, subjected to military command, and obliged to act under either offensively or defensively, in opposition to foreign armies, as well as to domestic insurgents, on the subject of military discipline? And why is it called a militia, that is, a soldiery, if not of a military nature? It would require at least the wisdom of a Publicus to prove it otherwise; which is not to be supposed in a quaker.

He pretends the principal reason for the greatest part of the quakers declining serving, &c is their fear of their members" — "he is credibly informed, had it not been for the furious opposition of many of their teachers, not more than fifty amongst them, but would have complied."

The first of these confident assertions wants truth to support it. Respect to the second, I would ask, how can he, or his credible informers, be so perfectly acquainted with the private sentiments of the body of the people throughout the nation, as to know that not one in fifty, of those who have not, would have complied, had it not been for this horrid persecution? I am one of that society, and well acquainted in it, though neither do I call a teacher, nor disposed to be a blind follower, either of an hot-headed one, or of the cool-brained hypocrite, and I have sufficient cause to believe, that the fifty to one is much more probable on the opposite side of the question, and that the foundation really conscientious.

"There are some quakers," says he, who have no visible objection to refuse coming into subscription, providing a substitute, if the

\* See p. 17.



them, knowing the act doth not touch them, who as to principle have objection."

It is possible; but I presume, the number of these must be so few, that justice would not subject the consciences to punishment for their sakes, for all humane, candid, or christian would attempt it.

He gives a scurrilous account of the case of some in Hertfordshire; the real of which, upon enquiry, appears to be this. That a very small number in that county, who had been induced to enter into subscriptions, or to substitutes, were put in mind of the principles they professed, and admonished to walk suitably, by the monthly-meetings they belonged to, which have both a social, and a right to do it; and they generally acknowledged the inconsistency of their conduct, without vindicating themselves, disputing the point, or resting upon their friends for their defence; neither were they threatened that any complaint should be made against them to the yearly meeting, nor was any such thing either done or intended.

Towards the close Publicus makes appeal, which includes three assertions.

That "the quakers will not allow the same liberty amongst themselves, as are allowed from the government."

Is a rule amongst that people, to show much lenity forbearance and charity in the exertion of their discipline, and not to disown any till they have been repeatedly treated with, and appear incorrigibly obstinate, or fully wicked. But, can any society properly subsist as such, without rules and orders, and unless the rules and orders are preserved in the same manner? Is it right and fit, that any member shall live in the continual and constant breach of the rules of a society, and yet be in a position to impose himself on that society, and they be obliged, contrary to the established rules, and against the judgments, to retain, and acknowledge him as their member? If a member has this right, has not the society the same right? And if they exercise it, what must become

of society? Does the government submit in this manner to the direct and wilful infringers of its laws? Would not such weakness in authority and practice, have an immediate tendency to unhinge government, and destroy society?

2. That "they endeavour to incite the members of their society, not to comply with the laws of their country."

It is a branch of their discipline, annually enforced throughout their yearly, quarterly, and monthly meetings, to incite their members to an actual and punctual compliance, with every law of their country which interferes not with their religious principles; and also to inculcate a patient and cheerful submission, under the penalties annexed to such laws as tend to an infringement upon their consciences. Thus they keep the laws of their country, in due subordination to the laws of their God. This is as far as either Christ, the Christian's perfect pattern, or his apostles complied, and as far as government ought to require. If it proceed beyond this, it takes up the irrational and unmanly sword of persecution, which is neither to the honour, nor advantage of governments; nor could any but busy, restless, or malignant spirits, who have by-ends to serve, or revenge to gratify, endeavour to excite them to it.

3. That "they are favoured more than other subjects" in the difference made in the militia act, between such poor quakers as have no visible substance and those of other societies in the like circumstance. This Publicus is so highly offended with, that he pronounces it, "neither just nor equitable."

It is reasonable to think, the legislature made this difference, because they judged those of other societies, who are not principled against war, act undutifully in refusing, and that the quakers who are, act conscientiously in their refusal; and being also of opinion, that conscience ought not to be forced, omitted to subject the poor amongst them to punishment for their poverty; or perhaps, they wanted the penetration of this author to discover a quaker can have no conscience in declining active obedience to military requisitions



requisitions. However, the legislative body may now understand whom to consult, or receive instructions from, before they pass any future act; even the superlatively wise, gentle, modest, humane, and charitable Publicus, who appears equally qualified to direct the state, or to rule the church.

What he insinuates in his last paragraph, there is no just foundation for.

J. P.

**I**N the transactions of the royal academy of sciences at Paris for 1758, which were not published till 1763, we have an account of a very singular play or sport of nature in the child of a peasant of the diocese of Alais in Languedoc; and as it was communicated to that society by the abbe Sauvages, we must suppose that the facts were well attested; therefore we cannot doubt of their being true, especially as it appears that there was no superstitious knavery at bottom. This child, which was a boy, was called James Viala, and was from his birth a strong lusty child, but ricketty until he was near four years old. At that age, though very coarsely fed, yet without physick or physician, the rickets left him of themselves, and he began presently after to grow so prodigiously fast, that at six years old he was five feet high, big in proportion, and could easily take up a burden of 150 lib. and carry it upon his shoulders to a considerable distance. By all the people in the neighbourhood it was so firmly expected that he would grow to be a giant, that a mountebank wanted to purchase him from his parents, when all of a sudden his legs became feeble, his body stooped, his rough and sonorous voice grew weak, his strength diminished, and he became quite decrepit, in which condition he continued at that time.

Upon this Mr. Sauvages observes, that those who expected Viala's growing to be a giant did not know what constantly holds true with regard to all animals, which is that when the signs of puberty begin to appear\*, it prognosticates the animals being approached near to it's full growth; and, this was, in the case of Viala, confirmed; for at his age of five, his voice altered, and his beard began to sprout; so that by the

time he was six, he had as much beard as most men have at the age thirty; and even at five and a half had probably, says Mr. Sauvages, even other signs of puberty which were far from being equivocal; for the curate of the parish told me that upon the information he had from Viala's mother, he then most seriously and with good reason, advised her, to take care to prevent her son's being too frequently alone, or too familiar with a child of the other sex.

To the **P R I N T E R.**

S I R,

**S**O ME time since, discoursing with a lady upon the sagacity of animals she told me the following story, as she is a lady of the greatest veracity, I make not the least doubt the truth of it:—Her husband many years a worthy member of parliament; he kept a pack of hounds among them was a favourite bitch whom he was very fond of, and used to let her come and lie in the parlour: This bitch had a litter of whelps, and a gentleman one day took them out of the kennel, when the bitch was sent, and drowned them: Shortly after, she came to the kennel, and finding them, she sought for, and at last found them drowned in the pond; she brought them, one by one, and laid them at her master's feet in the parlour, and when she brought the last whelp, she looked up in her master's face, and laid her down and died.

If you think the above will be an entertainment to your numerous readers, it is very much at your service.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

March 1.

**F**LORIDA, being now divided into two governments, or provinces, East-Florida and West-Florida, and likely to become a very beneficial acquisition to this nation, we have for our readers a new and accurate description thereof, drawn from the best authorities. An account of the country they see in our vol. for 1762, p. 648, and encouragement to settlers therein 1763, p. 616. For more particulars see *Augustine, Oglethorpe*, in our **GENERAL INDEX.**

\* As to the human species the signs of puberty generally begin to appear in men at the age of fourteen, and in women about the age of twelve.

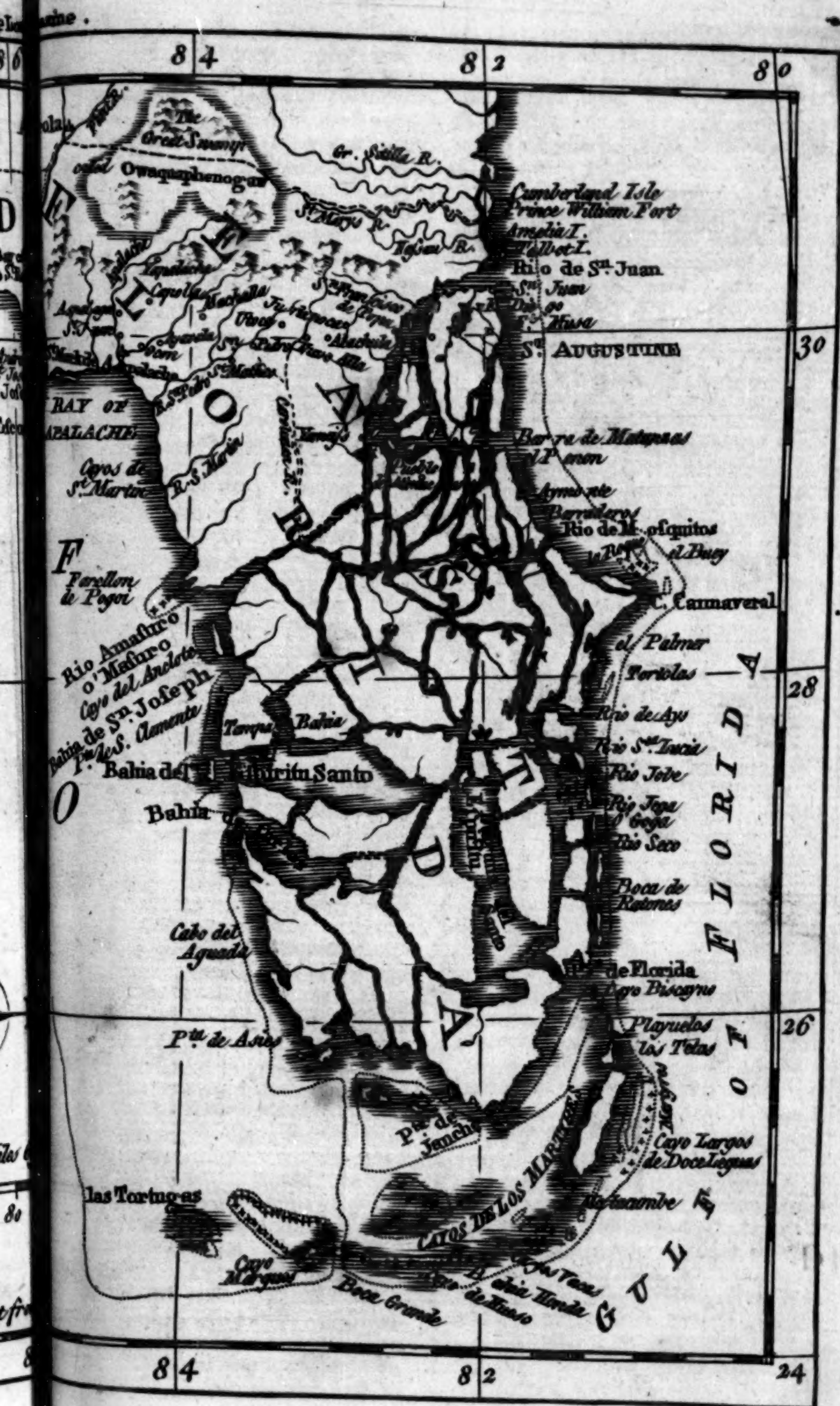














THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON  
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME  
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## The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 15, 1763, being the third session of the twelfth Parliament of Great Britain, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 70.*

IN the former act there seems, indeed, to have been a foundation laid for freeing both these compounders from paying this tax upon the cyder they were obliged to purchase; because the certificate that was to accompany the cyder, was to distinguish, whether it was to be removed into the premises of a compounder, or any person exempted by that act from paying duty, or compounding, or of any other person chargeable with the duty, which distinction was, I suppose, to be made, to the end that in the former case, the cyder so removed was not to be charged with the duty, but as there is no such proviso in this last act, I suspect that whoever sells or disposes of any of the cyder he has made, will be charged with the duty, let it be removed into whomsoever's premises it will. But this will perhaps be explained in some future act; and if it be designed that every man shall pay duty for all cyder not made by himself, I hope, the duty will be brought nearer to a proportion with the malt tax; for if we were to lay a tax upon diamonds, and I am sorry we do not; because the ladies of this country, generally speaking, have no occasion for jewels, they can have none so precious as their peculiar beauty and virtue. I say, if we were to lay a tax upon diamonds, it would be ridiculous to lay the same tax upon a small diamond we do upon a large one: the tax ought certainly to be in proportion to the price, unless we had resolved to prohibit the use of any small diamonds, which, I hope, is not the case with regard to cyder.

The next bills, I should, in my usual course give an account of, were the mutiny and marine bills, but as there was no new and extraordinary clause in either, I shall take no further notice of them, than that they passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent; the former on the 25th of January, 1764, and the latter on the 21st of March.

March, 1765.

On the 9th of December there was presented to the house, pursuant to the directions of an act of parliament, a paper, intitled, "*Anno 1762, The account of the committee of the company of merchants trading to Africa; distinguishing every article of expence under its proper title.*" And, on the 7th of March, there was offered to be presented to the house a petition of the said committee; whereupon Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majesty's command, acquainted the house, that his majesty, having been informed of the contents of the said petition, recommended it to the consideration of the house: then the said petition was brought up, and read; alledging, that the petitioners had laid before the house, an account of the sum granted for 1762; and setting forth, that they had invested the money granted in 1763, in goods, stores, and necessaries, for the support of the several forts upon the said coast; and that having received the sum of 7000 l. in pursuance of an address from the house to his majesty, in the last session, for the support of Senegal and its dependencies, had invested the same in goods, store, and necessaries, which had been sent to Senegal, but had not then received an account of the same being arrived; and that they begged leave to represent to the house, that it would, in their opinion, be of public utility, to have the said fort of Senegal vested in the said company of merchants by act of parliament, in the same manner as the other forts and castles on the same coast were; and praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and to grant such a sum for the support of all the British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa, for the ensuing year, as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole house for the 19th; but in the mean time, that is to say on the 15th, an instruction was ordered to the said committee, that they do consider of



so much of an act, made in the 23d of his late majesty's reign, intituled, *An act for extending and improving the trade to Africa*, as relates to the application of the money received by the said committee; and on the 16th there was offered to be presented to the house, a petition of Samuel Touchet, of London, merchant; whereupon Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majesty's command, acquainted the house, that his majesty having been informed of the contents of the said petition, recommended it to the consideration of the house; and the petition being then brought up and read, alledged, that a design having been formed, by his late majesty's ministers of state, in consequence of measures proposed to them by Thomas Cumming, of London, merchant, to attack the French forts and settlements at Senegal; and the said Thomas Cumming having received the most satisfactory assurances, both verbal and in writing, that, if the attack succeeded, he should have an exclusive charter of the trade to the river Senegal, for a limited term of years; and as a number of armed vessels, of a particular construction, was necessary, from the small draught of water on the bar of Senegal; the said Thomas Cumming, with the approbation of some of his majesty's then ministers, applied to the petitioner to furnish the same, and for his general assistance in the armament; and that the said Thomas Cumming communicated the whole to the petitioner, who, in consequence of a particular agreement between them, relating to the exclusive charter, promised, in case of success, and of several conferences with some of his majesty's ministers thereon, particularly the first lord of the admiralty, agreed to engage therein; and the petitioner, in about fourteen days, fitted out, at his own expence, five vessels, of a particular construction, completely armed, and adapted to the purpose; and that, in order to keep the armament as secret as possible, the petitioner not only omitted to take out letters of marque for his ships, but cleared them all out, as if for different ports, with orders to rendezvous at the Canaries, to meet his majesty's ships, the Har-

wich, Nassau, and Rye, and two busses belonging to his majesty, destined to join them, where they all happily joined accordingly; and that this armament proceeded to attack Senegal, and, in attempting to pass the bar, one of his majesty's busses, and one of the petitioner's ships, were lost; but the four others, with his majesty's remaining busses, got safe over, and, with the marines, and some sailors taken from on board his majesty's ships, repulsed the enemy's armed vessels and small craft placed within the bar for the defence of the river; whereupon the fort capitulated on the 1st of May, 1758; and that the whole expence of the petitioner's outset amounted to the sum of 10,223l. 5s. 1d. and the loss thereon to 6075l. 5s. 6d. which hitherto remains unpaid; and that the petitioner having, with all humility, laid his case before his majesty, and met with great opposition from the merchants trading to Africa, to the original idea of an exclusive charter, for a limited term of years; and his majesty's attorney and solicitor general having given their opinion, that such a grant would be inconsistent with the statute of the 23d of his late majesty's reign, for extending and improving the trade to Africa; and the committee of the company of merchants trading to Africa having applied to the house, to have the fort of Senegal vested in them by act of parliament, in the same manner as the other forts and settlements on the coast of Africa are; he was then under the necessity of applying to the house, hoping to receive from them such indemnity, for his expences and risk in the late successful expedition for the reduction of Senegal, as to them shall seem suitable, upon a consideration of the circumstances of the case, and the evidence he had to produce; and therefore praying that the house would take the same into their most serious consideration, and grant the petitioner such relief in the premises, as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was referred to a committee to examine, and state to the house, the matter of fact contained therein; and a committee was accordingly appointed, with power to send for persons, papers, and records; and that all who came should have voices.



On the 19th the aforeſaid order for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider of the petition of the committee of the company of merchants trading to Africa, being read, it was ordered, that that committee's ſaid account ſhould be referred to the ſaid committee; and alſo that the ſeveral extracts and copies of letters, which had been preſented that ſeſſion, relating to the ſtate and condition of the Britiſh ſorts and ſettlements, on the coaſt of Africa, ſhould be referred to the ſame. Then the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, and came to ſeveral reſolutions, which were next day reported, and being agreed to by the houſe, were as followeth: 1ſt, That the fort of Senegal and its dependencies be veſted in the company of merchants trading to Africa, to be employed at all times hereafter, for the protection, encouragement, and defence of the ſaid trade, in the ſame manner, and under the ſame regulations, as the other forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa are veſted, by an act made in the 23d year of the reign of his late majeſty, intituled, *An act for extending and improving the trade to Africa*. And 2d, That the committee of the ſaid company may, out of the monies as they ſhall receive, deduct annually a further ſum, not exceeding 400l. for defraying the ſalaries of their clerks and agents at London, ſtoke, and Liverpoole, the houſe-keeping of their office in London, and all charges of management, commiſſion, agency, in England; and as a further compensation for their trouble and attendance in the ſaid office as committee-men.

Upon theſe reſolutions it was ordered, that a bill ſhould be brought in; that Mr. Bacon, Mr. Preſcot, Fuller, Sir William Meredith, Nugent, Lord George Sackville, Cuiſt, the Lord Orwell, Mr. Rice, Mr. Lewis, ſhould prepare, and bring in the ſame. On the 28th the bill was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Rice, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time after which it paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion, being intituled, *An act*

*for veſting the fort of Senegal, and its dependencies, in the company of merchants trading to Africa*, by which it is enacted, that from and after the paſſing of this act, the ſaid fort and its dependencies, ſhall be veſted in the ſaid company, for the purpoſes ſet forth in the ſaid firſt of the two reſolutions, upon which this act was founded. And by the next claule the company are impowered to deduct the further ſum of 400l. for the purpoſes ſet forth in the ſecond of theſe two reſolutions; ſo that they may now deduct annually 1200l. for theſe purpoſes; and as they muſt now be at a much greater expence abroad, as well as at home, than they uſually were heretofore, it was the cauſe of the ſecond reſolution of the committee of ſupply agreed to April the 5th. \* For if they extend their trade as far up that river as the French did, they muſt have ſeveral forts upon it, beſide that at the mouth of it †.

I ſhall now return to the abovementioned petition of Samuel Touchet, merchant, which having, as I have ſaid, been referred to a committee, Mr. Oswald, on the 21ſt of March, moved the houſe, and it was reſolved, to addreſs his majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions, that there ſhould be laid before that houſe, a copy of a letter from one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, to the commiſſioners for trade and plantations, in the year 1759, relating to the eſtabliſhment of a trade in the river Senegal, together with a copy of the report, or opinion, of his majeſty's attorney and ſolicitor general, upon the petition of Samuel Touchet, Eſq; to his majeſty, praying for a grant of an excluſive trade to the river Senegal, referred to them by the ſaid commiſſioners for trade and plantations. Theſe copies were accordingly preſented to the houſe on the 28th, and referred to the ſaid committee; from which Mr. Oswald, on the 2d of April, reported, that the committee had examined the matter of fact contained in the ſaid petition, and had directed him to report a ſtate thereof to the houſe; and having read the report in his place, he delivered the ſame in at the table, where it was read, and the petition itſelf being again

Q<sub>2</sub>



again read, a motion was made, that the said report be recommitted. Upon this there ensued a debate; but the question being at last put, it was carried in the negative by 72 to 45, after which it was resolved, that the said report should be referred to the committee of supply, where it was the cause of the third resolution of that committee, agreed to by the house on the 5th of April.

It must be confessed, that in this affair the petitioner derogated much from his merit by his project for an exclusive trade, which was impracticable; for he might have known, that no such trade could be granted without an act of parliament; and any such act, he might have foreseen, would be strenuously opposed by our African company, and all our traders to Africa. Accordingly, a severe pamphlet was published against him in 1762, of which the reader may see an abstract in Lond. Mag. for that year, p. 713; so that by aiming at too much, he run the risk of losing what he was justly intitled to, a compensation for his real loss; for, I must suppose, that when this affair was brought before the house, the facts mentioned in that pamphlet were all made appear to be falsely stated; as it seems highly probable, that the success of the expedition was in some measure owing to the armament fitted out by Mr. Touchet, and the secrecy and expedition with which it was fitted out; because, if that armament had been fitted out at any of the government's yards, the French would probably have had intelligence of it; and the particular construction of the vessels would have made them guess at the place against which they were designed, in which case they would certainly have sent a reinforcement to their fort at Senegal; but an exclusive patent, or charter, was what he had no right to demand, as he had discovered no new trade which the nation was before unacquainted with.

I have, indeed, been told, that during our pacific conduct, and extreme complaisance to the house of Bourbon, or rather to the French branch of it, which continued from the year 1714 to the year 1739 (and every one knows how it was at last interrupted)

the French set up a pretence of an exclusive trade from the mouth of the Senegal inclusive, as far north as the Morocco dominions †, and actually seized such of our merchants ships as they could master, when they found them trading upon that coast, commonly called the Gum Coast. If this French incroachment had been ever submitted to, Mr. Touchet had some ground for asking an exclusive trade; because a trade had been opened by his means, which the nation had before been excluded from; but this French pretension had never been submitted to by the nation: on the contrary, our merchants often sent ships to trade upon that coast, so well provided as to be able to beat off any of the French frigates that dared to attack them; and though some of these frigates had been very roughly handled by our brave merchantmen, yet the French court never thought proper to complain, so far as I have heard, because they knew that, though our ministers might be passive, they durst not be active in establishing this French incroachment.

There were two bills brought in and passed into laws during this session, which shew how difficult it is to give any new regulation so plainly established, as to be effectual in practice for the ends at first intended: The laws I mean are, the act to explain, amend, and render more effectual two several acts, for paving, &c. the square &c. of Westminster, &c; and the act to explain and amend the militia act of the 2d year of his present majesty's reign. But as there was no opposition to either of these bills, nor any thing very remarkable in the course of their passing, and as the reasons for the alterations and amendments will best appear from the acts themselves, I shall give no further notice of either.

By way of introduction to the bill I am to give an account of, I observe, that on the 29th of November, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted the house, that he had received a message from his majesty to the house, signed by his majesty, which he presented, and the same being read by Mr. Speaker, was as followeth:

GEORGE R.

His majesty having received

\* See Lond. Mag. 1762, p. 444.

† See the map, ditto Mag. 1763, p. 8.



proposals for a marriage between her royal highness the princess Augusta and his serene highness the hereditary prince of Brunswick and Lunenburg, and having been pleased favourably to accept and agree to the same, has thought it proper to communicate his intentions to this house; and, as his majesty cannot doubt but that this alliance with so considerable and distinguished a protestant family will be to the general satisfaction of all his subjects, he promises himself the concurrence and assistance of this house; enabling him to give such a portion to his eldest sister, as may be suitable to the honour and dignity of the crown.

G. R."

Whereupon the following address was resolved on, *nem. con.* and presented by the whole house on the 2d of December, *viz.*

"May it please your majesty,

We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty the thanks of this house, for your most gracious communication of the intended marriage, between her royal highness the princess Augusta, your majesty's eldest sister, and his most serene highness the hereditary prince of Brunswick and Lunenburg.

Permit us to express our entire satisfaction at the prospect of this alliance with so illustrious a protestant family, which has so signally distinguished itself in the defence of the liberties of Europe; and to assure your majesty, that we will enter into the immediate consideration of this important affair, in such manner, as will demonstrate our zeal, duty, and affection to your majesty, a just sense of the eminent virtues and merit of your royal highness, and a due regard to the honour and dignity of your majesty's family."

To this address his majesty returned the following answer:

"Gentlemen,

I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address; and have great satisfaction in receiving from you this instance of your personal regard to me, and my family."

As soon as the house had resolved on the aforesaid address, it was or-

dered, that his majesty's said message should be referred to the committee of supply; the consequence of which was the first resolution of that committee agreed to by the house on the 5th of December.

The said marriage having been solemnized on the 16th of January, the house of commons, on the 19th, resolved *nem. con.* that a congratulatory address should be presented to his majesty, and that congratulatory messages should be delivered to her majesty, to the princess dowager of Wales, and to the prince's Augusta, and the hereditary prince of Brunswick, on this happy occasion; to each of which they received an obliging answer.

On the 24th was received a message from the lords, by the lord chief baron Parker, and Mr. Baron Smythe, that their lordships had passed a bill, intitled, *An act for exhibiting a bill in this present parliament for naturalizing his highness the hereditary prince of Brunswick Lunenburg*; to which the lords desire the concurrence of this house. And as soon as the messengers were withdrawn, the bill was read a first, second, and third time; after which it was resolved, *nem. con.* that the bill do pass, and then Mr. Rigby was ordered to carry it to the lords, and acquaint them, that the house had agreed to the same, without any amendment. In consequence of this bill, which received the royal assent on the 25th, a bill was accordingly on that day ordered *nem. con.* to be brought in, for naturalizing his highness Charles William Ferdinand, hereditary prince of Brunswick Lunenburg; and that Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Secretary at war should prepare and bring in the same; presently after which it was ordered, that the bill should be then received, and it being accordingly presented by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was read a first and second time, and without being committed, was ordered to be ingrossed, which it was before the rising of the house, therefore it was on the same day read a third time, passed *nem. con.* and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer was ordered to carry it to the lords, and desire their concurrence, which their lordships granted the next day without any amendment, and it received the royal assent on



on the 21st of March, with the other bills then ready for the same.

January the 16th there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of several merchants, and others, whose names were thereunto subscribed; setting forth, that a manufactory of cambricks and lawns, or goods of the kind usually known under those denominations, had been established, by the petitioners and others, at a great expence at Winchelsea, in Suffex; and that a considerable quantity of those goods had been then already made in the said manufactory, which, the petitioners apprehended, were equal, if not superior, in fabrick, to those in foreign parts; and that, if proper countenance and protection were given to the said manufactory, it might be greatly extended and improved, to the advantage of the kingdom, by employing great numbers of poor people of both sexes, and also by encouraging the growth of flax; and therefore praying that leave might be given to bring in a bill for the better establishing, and for improving, regulating, and extending, the said manufactory, by such methods as to the house might seem meet.

This petition was referred to a committee, to examine the matter thereof, and report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the house; and with their usual power to send for persons, papers, and records; and that all who came should have voices. On the third of February Mr. Sandys reported the two following resolutions of the committee, which were then agreed to by the house, *viz.* 1st. That cambricks and lawns, or goods of the kind usually known under those denominations, are now manufactured at Winchelsea, in Suffex, which are equal, if not superior, in fabrick, to those made in foreign parts. 2d. That the said manufactory is capable of being greatly extended and improved. And then he moved, in pursuance of the third resolution of the committee, which he had likewise reported, and upon his motion it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, for the better establishing a manufactory of cambricks and lawns, or goods of the kind usually known under those denominations, now carrying on at Winchelsea, in Suffex; and for im-

proving, regulating, and extending the manufacture of cambricks and lawns, or goods of the kind usually known under those denominations, in that part of Great Britain, called England; and that Mr. Sandys, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Nesbit, Mr. Lloyd, and the Lord Carysfort, do prepare, and bring in the same.

Thus from the title it appears, that the bill was originally and most wisely designed for a general as well as a particular purpose: that is to say, for improving, regulating, and extending the manufacture of these sorts of goods in general, as well as for establishing the manufactory then carrying on at Winchelsea. The bill was accordingly prepared, and was, on the 19th of March presented to the house by Mr. Sandys; when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; which it was on the 23d, and committed. On the 2d of April Mr. Harbord reported from the committee, that they had examined the allegations of the bill, and found the same to be true; and that they had gone through the bill, and made several amendments, which they had directed him to report to the house; and having read the report in his place, he delivered the bill with the amendments in at the table, where the amendments was read, one of which was disagreed to, but all the rest were agreed to; and several amendments having been made by the house, the bill, with the amendments was ordered to be ingrossed: after which it was on the 5th read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, where it was passed without any amendment, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

As to that part of this new law which relates to the establishing the manufactory at Winchelsea, it enacted that it shall be lawful for his majesty his heirs, and successors, by one charter, indenture or letters patent, under the great seal, to declare and grant, that the several gentlemen therein named and all other persons who shall hereafter become proprietors of, or interested in, any part of the joint capital stock of the company, shall be one distinct and separate body politic and corporate, by the name and stile of The English Linen Company, or suc-



her name, as his majesty shall think proper, &c. with all the usual clauses necessary for the establishment and government of this new company, which it is needless here to give an abstract of, as they can relate only to that particular company. But as to that part of this new law which relates to the improving, regulating, and extending the manufacture of bricks and lawns in general, they deserve the serious attention, and I believe, meet with the approbation of every true British reader; therefore I shall give a pretty full abstract of the most important of them.

[To be continued in our next.]

FROM a remarkable book just published, intitled, *The Morality of the New Testament, &c. By a Rational Christian*, we shall give our readers the following, which is the 6th chapter of the third book, after having observed, that the author begins every chapter with some quotations from the New Testament, by way of

## CHAP. VI.

### OF CONVERSATION.

th. c. xii. v. 36. *But I say unto you, at every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment.* 2 Cor. c. i. v. *For our rejoicing is this, the testimony of our conscience, that in simplicity and godly sincerity, we have had conversation in the world.* Ephes. v. 29. *Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth; but that which is good, to the use of edification, that it may minister grace to the hearers.* Ephes. c. v. v. 3, 4. *But let every word be as it should be, without guile, and all uncleanness, or filthy communication, let it not be once named among you, neither filthiness, nor foolishness, nor jestings, which are not becoming: but rather giving of thanks.* Coll. c. iv. v. 6. *Let your speech be always with grace, seasoned with salt, that ye may know how to answer every man.* 1 Thess. c. v. v.

In the preceding chapter upon Sincerity, the author writes as follows: "A man has his right to truth, by his becoming a violent member of society. This, I think, the laws of self defence, and self preservation, admit; otherwise you cannot perform the duties which you owe to your own family or country, but offer up your right, and the rights of the community, as a sacrifice to unjust violence, and the false notion of the obligation of truth and sincerity."

11. *Wherefore comfort yourselves together, and edify one another.*

HERE we see how strongly the New Testament recommends the care of our conversation. This is a natural and a social duty, of great extent and consequence; and it very properly follows the article Sincerity, with which, indeed, it is connected. The tongue should always be under a proper guard, for it is capable of producing much evil. No conversation can be innocent if it deviates from truth, which should, in my opinion, be held sacred and inviolable in every instance, but that extraordinary one mentioned in the preceding chapter. But the speaking of things which are strictly true, is not all that is required under this important article. We should not be fond of discovering the vices and follies of our neighbours, even though we may do it consistently with truth. Charity, as hath been already made appear, should teach us to throw a veil over the faults and follies of others, and unless we can speak in their favour, they ought not to be the subject of our conversation.

We should always be ready to vindicate the reputation of the absent, and not, as is too common, out of a false complaisance to the speaker, assent to all he says, and appear to believe it, when, in our hearts, we are of a different opinion: for this is a species of lying. It betrays a mean, abject spirit, to swim down the stream of discourse, and not to exert one's self in opposing a torrent of scandal; for this shews great want of resolution, if not of generosity, and is a breach of the law of nature, because we should think it hard to be thus treated in the same circumstances.

Conversation should not only be free from scandal and falsehood, but it should tend to promote friendship, and a good opinion of one another. It is amazing, that the relating of a good and virtuous action of a neighbour should not be as pleasing as scandal,

I have



I have always a very mean opinion of those who delight in traducing the characters of others; and almost as bad a one of those who encourage conversation of this sort. How degenerate and base is it, to believe with eagerness a story which wounds the reputation of another, even without hesitating a moment, to enquire whether it be true or false; and yet be slow and cautious in believing a relation of a good and virtuous action.

"On eagles wings immortal scandals fly,

"Whilst virtuous actions are but born to die."

Stepney's Juvenal.

Are you sure that this is true? Is a common question if praise be the subject; but hardly ever asked, if the topic be scandal. How common too is it for people, when they are well assured of the truth of a relation in praise of another, to use great art, and take great pains to throw a alloy into the composition of a good character, in order to lower it to their own base standard!

This is a shocking picture of human nature, and I am sorry to exhibit it; but I do it in order to prevent the spreading of an evil, which, though this is very surprising, is frequently practised by persons of, otherwise, a good disposition.

Conversation should also be free from whatever may offend or disgust: nothing coarse or immodest, nothing that would wound an ear, or raise a blush on a cheek, ought to be admitted in polite company, but should be looked upon as the highest degree of ill manners.

"But words obscene admit of no pretence;

"For want of decency is want of sense."

D. of Bucks.

Our conversation should be useful and instructive. A discourse in praise of justice, charity, and benevolence, and of the advantages of a virtuous life, will tend to elevate the mind, and to give it a taste for pleasures of the rational kind; such as nature teaches, and God intended we should enjoy.

But I would not be thought to exclude wit and mirth from conversation: these may be introduced without lying, without scandal, and without obscenity.

Conversation may take a very gay

and agreeable turn, and yet be consistent with virtue and innocence. Cheerfulness, indeed, may often depend upon constitution, and a natural turn of mind; yet I cannot help ranking it among the virtues, as it contributes so much to the happiness of society.

To Mr. John Wesley.

Rev. Sir,

YOU, perhaps, may see the necessity of your advice to me, "to be too positive." (See p. 28.) I do not, those things only, where evidence is infallible, would I be positive in, and in all others my judgment should only incline to where appears to be the greater probability.

When an author publishes opinions contrary to those already received, ought to give his readers his reasons for his different sentiments. You have neglected to do, in various particulars, in the astronomical part of your Compendium of natural philosophy.

I therefore took the liberty of offering your solution of several queries inserted in the Lond. Mag. for the last, concerning several things asserted by you: some of which you were wrong, others you doubt of, others you defend.

1. You say you do not know whether it is (demonstrable that the sun is greater than the earth) or not. I am pleased then to advert to the following demonstration.

If the earth and sun were of equal bigness, because the earth is a sphere, its shadow would be cylindrical; if the earth were bigger than the sun, its shadow would have the figure of a cone, which had lost a piece at its vertex; and the farther it were extended, the broader would the shadow be, and in both these cases the shadow would run out into indefinite length, and so would eclipse Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, when they come to be opposite the sun, and enter within its space: but this is never observed, therefore the sun is greater than the earth, whose shadow must consequently be of a conical figure, and ends in a point.

2. In answer to my query, How you account for the moon's always turning the same side to the earth, she does not move round her



axis? You reply, "I think full as well without the supposition as with it. But I do not undertake to account for any thing." I wish, sir, I could prevail with you to account for this phenomenon otherwise; *& eris mihi magnus Apollo.*

3. You tell us, "The moon's bulk is not nicely known by you, nor you doubt, by any man else."

You *must* grant, sir, (because it is demonstrable) that if we know the relative magnitudes of the diameters of two spheres, we may know the relative magnitude of their bulks (which is as the cube of their diameters) but the angular diameter of the moon is nicely known, and so is the angular diameter of the earth seen from the moon (or the moon's horizontal parallax doubled) and it is just as far from the earth to the moon, as from the moon to the earth: therefore the relation of the diameter of the earth to that of the moon is nicely known; and consequently, the proportion of the magnitudes of those spheres themselves.

If you doubt whether the moon's parallax is nicely known, let me remind you that it is a very considerable angle, sometimes above a degree (for it varies with the moon's distance from the earth) and nearly as big again as the whole angular diameter of the moon: remember also, that an accurate calculation of a lunar eclipse *fundamentally* depends upon an exact knowledge of this angle; and more especially as to the time of the duration of the eclipse; but the time of the duration, by our best astronomical tables, may be nicely determined: therefore the moon's parallax is nicely known. And here I desire to note, that the sum of the horizontal parallaxes of the sun and moon, *minus* the semidiameter of the earth's shadow, at that part where the moon is at the time of eclipse. And when the eclipse is, nearly is, central, if we, with Rogers, suppose the sun's parallax above minutes (instead of ten or eleven minutes) its duration will thereby in calculation be increased about many minutes of an hour; which, about all that additional time, will be found more than the true time of continuance. Rogers's hypothesis is

therefore wrong: and, to use your own words, vanishes into air. You will not hereafter, I hope, look upon that hypothesis as *probable as any other*, but give it up as absurd and ridiculous.

Here, also, I remind you, that the earth's shadow being conical, the diameter of that part thereof, where the moon is at the time of her eclipse, must needs be less than the diameter of the earth: but the diameter of the shadow contains the diameter of the moon about three times, the moon is therefore considerably less than the earth. Hereafter, therefore, you safely may affirm, that the moon is *really* smaller than the earth. Because Mr. Huygens was of opinion, that our moon is uninhabited, therefore you conclude, that all the other planets, both primary and secondary, are uninhabited too. I think if you had argued thus, the consequence would have been more natural and conclusive. The earth's satellite I believe not to be inhabited, but the earth herself is, therefore though no one of Jove's or Saturn's satellites is inhabited, yet Jove and Saturn may be.

You do not know, you say, that Saturn's ring reflects the sun's light upon the body of that planet. This is contrary to what may be found in the 153d page of vol. 2. of your Compend. where you inform us, that Saturn has a stupendous ring to *supply the decrease of* (the sun's) *light and heat*. As you tell us, *you do not undertake to account for any thing*, I will endeavour to demonstrate the truth of the latter part of your own assertion. If the superficies of a body is uneven and rough, it reflects *every* way the light incident on it: because the parts receiving and remitting the light are not in one and the same regular superficies, but are placed in numberless, and those different planes; whence the light, falling on those various planes, must be reflected *every* way. If the surface of Saturn's ring were smooth and polished like a looking glass, it would not then reflect the sun's light *on all sides, and every way*; but it would shew us in *some positions* the image of the sun: but it reflects his light to us in all positions, after we are somewhat elevated above the plane of the illuminated side (which is necessary, that the ellipsis which the ring



ring presents, may not have the likeness of a small line only, and consequently afford a smaller light than what can move the eye). Saturn's ring is therefore *rough and uneven*, and so reflects the sun's light *every way*, and, consequently, upon the body of Saturn himself.

That Sirius is about as big as our sun, and that a fixed star is ten thousand times as far from us as the sun is, you may find demonstrated in Whiston's and Keil's 4th astronomic lectures; to which, to avoid prolixity, I refer you.

I, from the mutual relation and likeness between the earth and the primary planets, shewed the *probability* of their being inhabited: about which (after several needless queries on your part) you say you will not contend. Can then that hypothesis be *probable* which *vanishes into air*?

As you have given me a *piece of advice* I will endeavour to make the favour reciprocal. When you publish another impression of your Compend. feign nothing without solid and sufficient reasons; take nature for your guide and rule; lay your foundation on observations; and raise your system upon physical causes, and invincible geometrical demonstrations.

To my former queries permit me to add:

1. In p. 133, vol. 2. You say, The moon moves round the earth in something more than twenty-eight days. Qu. If this should be something more than twenty-seven days?

2. You tell us, p. 133. That the number of stars visible to the naked eye is 2200. Qu. If this number is not considerably exaggerated?

3. You write, That the number of stars is almost infinite, p. 148. Now then all above 2200 must either be telescopic stars, or not seen by us at all. Qu. How does this agree with p. 159, where you inform us, That they are not placed at such an infinite remove as to lie *beyond our sight*?

4. P. 133. I read, That the fixed stars always appear with the same face toward us. Qu. How can this be known? Is it not more probable, that as our sun revolves upon his axis, each of the stars revolves upon its axis also?

5. You say some of them (the fixed

\* It may be proper to inform the reader, that Saturn's ring at this time exhibits a noble phenomenon, lying so open that the sky may be seen between it and the body of the planet.

stars) never set; namely, those near the north and south pole. Qu. If this can be true, since they all set where the poles are in the horizon? And would not your proposition be better expressed thus: When the distance of a phenomenon from the elevated pole is greater than the latitude of the place, that phenomenon will set; otherwise not?

6. You write, "As the diurnal, &c. the annual motion of the heavenly bodies is a clear manifestation of the creator's wisdom, especially when we consider the paths of their diurnal and annual motions: these lie not in a very different plane, nor in the same, but a little crossing one another, at an inclination of 23 degrees and an half. This is true of the earth, but how do you prove it true of the rest? And how do you prove those planets have a diurnal motion, upon whose superficies no macula, or spot can be seen?"

7. You go on. "A glorious contrivance this! for the good of our globe, and for all the rest that have the same annual motion! Qu. How can this glorious contrivance be for the good of a globe which has no inhabitants to benefit thereby. And,

8. What do you mean by the same annual motion? Might not this be better expressed?

9. You add, "Were the earth's annual motion to be always in the same plane with the diurnal we might indeed be sometimes *nearer* to the sun than we now are." Qu. How is this proved? While the species of the elliptical orbit is the same, how would a different direction cause one and the same point in the periphery of the ellipse to be nearer to, or farther from, either focus thereof?"

10. Are we to doubt of demonstrable truths, for the kingdom of heaven's sake?

PHILOSOPHAST

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Leigh, Essex, March 2, 1737.

THERE are several different tempers that some time, or other, beset one and the same bowel, member, of our bodies; and besides Diarrhoea and Cholera Morbus,

that Saturn's ring at this time exhibits a noble phenomenon, lying so open that the sky may be seen between it and the body of the planet.



intestines are subject likewise to a Dysentery or Bloody Flux. It begins with a shivering and shaking succeeded by heat; and then gripes of the belly with slimy stools, with which, in progress of time some streaks of blood are mixed, with considerable pain; some times they are without blood, yet nevertheless, if the stools are frequent, with gripes, and mucous slime, it is rightly called a Dysentery. If pure blood is discharged, the life of the patient is in danger.

Although the name of Dysentery in the common acceptation, denotes a bloody flux of the belly, as a diarrhœa, or looseness, does a hæmorrhoidal one, yet that epidemical purging in 1670 was so called, tho' without blood. But yet generally a Dysentery is a bloody Diarrhœa. It is either benign, without a fever, or contagious, and malignant, and with a fever. The caruncles discharged with the purulent matter in the most severe degree are hard to account for, and are commonly a fatal symptom, for the intestines are not excoriated, or ulcerated, except in a Dysentery of a long continuance; sometimes apthæ appear, and the guts themselves are gangrened, of which, all who are troubled with this intestinal disease do mostly die, and observable it is too, three days before their death, when thirst is no longer troublesome, and the extreme parts are cold: a certain sign of an internal mortification.

An hepatick flux, is a mere *non ens* of the ancients, for it is no flux of blood from the liver, as they imagined, but an hæmorrhoidal flux from the hæmorrhoidal veins only. We are accurately distinguish between a dysenterick and an hæmorrhoidal flux, the last of which is to be cured as the bleeding is.

A Dysentery then is a *diarrhœa cruenta*, attended with gripings, a great pain in the belly, with a mucous discharge, and often streaks of blood. It may proceed from the very same causes, which occasions a Diarrhœa, viz. phlegm, and pus, and sometimes caruncles and skins are discharged more or less according to the degree of the distemper. If it proceeds from quickness, or a salivation, it is dangerous, especially if the flux and gripings be severe. The regimen must be the

same here as in a *diarrhœa*, but more balsamic, both the victuals and drink.

If it proceeds from a plethora or stoppage of any evacuation, bleed, then vomit with a few grains of the Indian root, or an ounce of its wine; next purge with a scruple, or more, of rhubarb; glysters of warm whey are useful in the case.

The symptoms in a bloody flux are much the same as in a lask, or looseness, consequently the medicines there prescribed will do equally here also, only with this difference, the hot aromatics, or spices, in a diarrhœa must be either omitted or moderated; and balsamicks must in a dysentery be increased. If it should proceed from an hyeacatharsis, or over purging, from too much mercury or drastic catharticks, give opiates by the mouth, and inject glysters at the same time: but opiates should be used discretionally; the best are Motheris's, the styrax, and bounds tongue pills. These are the last refuge in cases of extremity.

Astringents at first exasperate the disease, but in the destination they are of use with discretion. Great regard is to be had to the stomach in all kinds of fluxes. The cure is to be carried on with gentle emeticks, rhubarb purges, sudorificks, absorbents, and opiates rightly regulated, according to the age, and circumstances of the patient. Infants are to be dealt with after the same manner as grown people, only the dose in a less quantity; as a quarter dose for very young, and half a dose for half grown children; but experience is the best director; there being nothing almost patients differ more in than that kind of evacuation, some being as hard as others are easy to purge downwards.

Juice of ground-ivy, or what some call alehoof, is very good; as is also that of quinces; greater comfery is serviceable; but, above all, some recommend sugar of lead, but I never could give any inwardly, as I suspect some degree of latent poison in all saturnal preparations; others may do as they please: Balsam of Peru, and turpentine, are of service in glysters; lint seed oil, cold drawn, gives present ease, use it freely; nutmegs are a specific; sperma ceti is not amiss.

A dysentery may be cured with decoction of millet seed, and also with



the glass of antimony prepared with wax, for which, see the Edinburgh Medical Essays, vols. 3 and 5. Many more medicines I could mention, but to avoid prolixity, as I like to be short, but comprehensive, containing much in little room, I may say in one word, that in a Dysentery plain- whey is almost a specific.

Externally a cake of toasted bread spread with Venice treacle, and sprinkled over with cinnamon and nutmegs, in powder, may be of use. For farther instructions see what I have directed for the Diarrhoea, or looseness, and likewise for the Cholera Morbus, in our last Magazine.

But finally, the virtues of ipecacuanha are well known; but its better to give a decoction of it in these cases than the root in substance. Besides its emetic quality, it usually excites a plentiful sweat, and such an evacuation is a good revulsion, and in this, says Dr. Friend, as much as can gather by conjecture, consists its extraordinary virtue, in dysenteric affections, which it challenges above all other emetics whatever. In this disease it almost always produces happy effects, and often performs a wonderful cure in a very short space of time. For the fluor albus, or whites, there is not, perhaps, a better medicine under heaven.

This excellent root is brought to us from the Spanish West-Indies. It was introduced into Europe much about the time with its companion the Peruvian bark (both very great blessings would mankind be thankful) about the middle of last century, but, like its fellow drug, did not come into general esteem till about the year 1686, when Dr. Helvetius, Lewis the XIVth's physician, introduced it into practice.

Of all the three sorts, the grey ash coloured, or Peruvian, is the best. You may distinguish it from the other by its small wrinkled root, rent, and contorted, into a great variety of figures; in short pieces, with deep circular fissures, quite down to a small woody fibre, that runs along the middle of each piece. The cortical part, in which the virtue mostly lies is compact, brittle, looks smooth, and resinous, upon breaking; has but little smell, but the taste is bitter and sub-acrid, covering the tongue with a slight mucilage.

This root is one of the safest and mildest emetics we are acquainted with, or can desire. Since its happy discovery, most of your violent ones, formerly too much used, are now laid quite aside, unless upon some certain and particular occasions. It has this singular advantage, peculiar to itself, that if it does not operate by vomit, it passes off safely by some other emunctory, or outlet.

The virtues of this choice drug are two fold: mucilaginous, which it bestows on the intestines; and sudorific, for it promotes perspiration, the freedom of which discharge is in this case of the utmost importance; an increase of which, even in healthful people, lessens their stools.

Now in the Dysentery the cutis, or skin, is commonly dry, and tense, and perspiration obstructed. Common diaphoretics, or sweats, as they are called, pass off through the intestines, without any effect, but this root if the patient, after a puke or two, be put to bed and covered up warm, brings on a plentiful and agreeable sweat, to the abatement of the bad symptoms.

Yet after the stopping of the Dysentery, it will be highly proper to continue the use of its decoction for some time, to prevent a relapse; wherefore three, four, or five grains of the powder, or rather an ounce or two of the decoction may be given for a dose. (The decoction may be made with half an ounce, or a whole ounce boiled in a pint of water half an hour and strained:) of this preparation administer a dose so small at a time, to occasion little or no sensible evacuation. It may be exhibited every day and after once or twice trial, you will be able to find out the proper quantity for that purpose; by this means the cure is effectually established. The same method and dose may be used for whites also. Such small doses so exhibited, from the beginning, have been experienced to have much better effects in the cure of this disease, than larger; and it is become customary now to give, instead of two scruples or a dram of the powder at a time for a single dose, to vomit with three, five, or ten grains, which Pye has of late very usefully ushered into practice, and which answers the



good ends at once: a less quantity for the patient to swallow; this is some-  
thing less charge to the apothecary,  
is not bad; and the intended end  
served much better, which is best  
all: as see in the second volume of  
the London Physical Discoveries and  
improvements: though Geoffroy of  
France first observed ten grains to act  
effectually as a scruple or two, and  
therefore confined the dose between  
and ten grains. I am,

Your, &c.

J. Cook, M.D.

*Fourth Letter to the Author of The Principles of Christianity, as, &c.*  
(See p. 70.)

S I R,

WE are now come before the  
citadel of your cause;—a  
strong hold of your building with mate-  
rials from the Liturgy—Do not, sir,  
be alarmed at my naming the  
Liturgy, as if I were about to observe  
that canonical scripture only, is to be  
used to establish any doctrine—I have  
such design; the materials I have  
objection to;—the defect is in the  
builder, who has mistaken their use  
in application; and so remains ex-  
posed when he thinks himself encom-  
passed with bastions. Thus then you  
say, “What an absurdity is it  
to say the death of Christ was a full,  
perfect, and sufficient sacrifice for the  
sins of the whole world, and yet that  
works are necessary to our salva-  
tion.” Now according to your own  
account of things, these premisses will  
justify this conclusion. It is im-  
possible we should make satisfaction to  
God for the breach of his law—  
on this account Christ was made a  
sacrifice for sin—and thus satisfaction  
made to the offended majesty of  
God—but you say [ser. 5, p. 42.]  
“the death of Christ there was no  
penalty paid for disobedience.”  
—What now is become of your  
premise? Works of ours might still  
be necessary, notwithstanding the suf-  
ficiency and perfection of his sacrifice  
—Our title to eternal life  
is not built on that you say—  
though you set up a title for it in  
obedience performed in our  
lives without any of our own;  
it is nothing to your argument,

that rests entirely on his death and  
sacrifice (which you say only paid the  
penalty of disobedience) it remains  
therefore lame and defective, and the  
premisses are too short for the con-  
clusion—from thence it will not fol-  
low that there is no need of any works.  
—Nay they are necessary at last  
according to your own confession, in  
another place, even to our escaping  
punishment, notwithstanding this satis-  
faction: “Though God you say [ser.  
1. pag. 100] so loved the world that  
he gave his only begotten son, that  
whosoever believeth on him should  
not perish but have eternal life; yet  
unless we believe in the son, with such  
a faith as purifies the heart, over-  
comes the world, and produces a life  
of righteousness and holiness, the mercies  
of God will avail us nothing, his wrath  
abideth on us.”—But as you are so  
given to say and unsay, and contra-  
dict yourself, little stress is to be laid  
upon what you say either way. We  
will then turn our thoughts on the  
idea of a sacrifice, and what that sug-  
gests to us. There are five kinds of  
sacrifice. 1. The burnt-offering. 2.  
The sin-offering. 3. The trespass-of-  
fering. 4. The peace-offering. And,  
5. The oblation of dry and liquid mat-  
ters. The particulars of all which  
you may see learnedly discussed in Ju-  
riens’s *Critical history of the Doctrines and  
Worships (both good and evil) of the Church*,  
part iv. vol. i. p. 456. in the second  
chapter of which, in treating of the  
sin-offering for the whole congrega-  
tion—he says, “these sacrifices seem  
to have been the figures of that of  
Jesus Christ, in a more eminent de-  
gree than the burnt offerings, which  
were not burnt without the camp, nor  
the blood of them carried into the ho-  
ly place. The rest of the ceremo-  
nies were the same as were observed  
in the preceding sacrifice [the burnt-  
offering] of which he remarks, “He  
who presented the victim, laying his  
hand upon the head of it, con-  
fessed his sins, very near in the follow-  
ing words, “I have sinned, I have done  
very ill, I have been rebellious in do-  
ing so and so, &c. but I am returning  
with a sincere repentance to thee,  
and present this by way of expia-  
tion.” As Levi represents the sense  
of the law about the sin-offering, or  
rather as if the Lord had said, “I  
would



would not have such things done, but, if any man by frailty commit them, let him repent with all his might, and set a guard upon himself, and let him offer a sacrifice, which may imprint the remembrance of his guilt upon his heart; and preserve him that he may not hereafter offend." In the trespass-offering or *צדקה* Lev. 5. It is enjoined in respect to the person in whose behalf it was offered, v. 16. *He shall make amends for the harm that he hath done—and the priests shall make atonement for him with the ram of the trespass-offering, and it shall be forgiven.* On which the learned bishop Patrick observes, "The atonement was not made, nor forgiveness obtained, till full satisfaction for the wrong had been made." In ch. vi. In the case of fraud, or wrong, and robbery confessed, restitution with an addition of a fifth part is required, besides the sacrifice by which the priest was to make an atonement for the guilty person, v. 7. where the same learned annotator observes, "The offender was not to think he was cleared by making restitution, and adding the fifth part; whereby his neighbour might well be satisfied; but withal this sacrifice was necessary for his expiation, without which no satisfaction was made to the divine majesty." The sacrifice then does not render amendment needless—nor the amendment suffice without the sacrifice. Agreeably to this account of the matter we are told, Prov. xv. 8. *The sacrifice of the wicked is an abomination unto the Lord.* [See also Prov. xxi. 27.]—*To what purpose* [ye rulers of Sodom, ye people of Gomorrah, i. e. ye people that resemble them in wickedness, v. 10,] *is the multitude of your sacrifices unto me, &c.* [Isai. i. v. 11. to 17.] and again Is. lxvi. 3. *He that killeth an ox is as if he slew a man: without a devout temper—a poor and contrite spirit, that regardeth and trembleth at the word of the Lord, killing an ox for a burnt-offering, is no more acceptable to God, than if a man offered his son in sacrifice to Moloch. He that sacrificeth a lamb as if he cut off a dog's neck, &c. &c.*

What is there now in the idea of a sacrifice, I will not say to countenance, but which can indeed be reconciled to your inference? Give but a just defi-

nition of it, and a sacrifice will be full perfect, and sufficient, as a sacrifice i. e. answer all the ends of a sacrifice without any such consequence. You have only amused yourself and others with the sound of the words *full, perfect, and sufficient for the sins of the whole world*, without any qualification; which you would do well to consider where it will end. But there is a very good account to be given of these epithets without any such work. His sacrifice is said to be *perfect*, as the benefit of it is held out to all nations.——Whereas those in the Jewish religion were confined to the nation only; and it is said to be *perfect*, as being the *real and true* sacrifice of which those others were but types and figures,——as the *terrace* tabernacle and sacrifices under the law are declared to have been, Heb. ix. and which are succeeded in the Christian dispensation by a greater and more *perfect* tabernacle and sacrifice; which extended to eternal redemption, the others did no farther than to *purifying of the flesh*, but could not make *him that did the service perfect as pertaining to the conscience* [Heb. ix. 13, 10, 1, 4 and 11]. And it is said to be a *sufficient sacrifice*, as not requiring to be offered year by year continually but by *one offering he hath perfected ever them that are sanctified*, [Heb. 14.]. It was too for the sins of the whole world; and none were excluded from the benefit of it, who would embrace it as offered to them in the Gospel. "But though Christ died equally for all, yet he did not absolutely and unconditionally for all. Faith, repentance, and obedience to the laws of the Gospel are the express conditions upon which the blessings of Christ's salutary passion are suspended and therefore he did not, he could not, die, but with intention to confer these blessings only upon true believers, true penitents, and such as would obey his righteous laws; it being impossible, in the nature of things, that he should die to save an unbeliever, i. e. the person who did not own him as a Saviour; of which it is said that *he shall not see life* [Heb. 36, 18.] but is condemned already to reconcile God to the impenitent, to those who still continue in their sins and their rebellions against God."



whom it is said, *that they shall surely* [Luke iii. 5.] and that *he will* in a flame to take vengeance of all that obey not his Gospel. [2 Thess. i. 8.] and therefore when we say that Christ died for all, we do not mean, that he hath purchased *actual* pardon and reconciliation for all; but only that he hath all men in a *capacity* of being pardoned and justified, and so of being reconciled to God, upon their turning to him, and believing in his son. Stackhouse's Body of Divinity, 3d ed. 1743, p. 586.]

Add, that if you indulge your fancy so far, all beyond what the Gospel authorizes will but deceive you. We must expect no more from Christ upon account of his personal excellencies and perfections than what he hath promised in the Gospel: he hath told us there, whatever he intends to do for us, and hath charged us to expect no more from him, Mat. vi. 21. *Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doth the will of the Father which is in heaven* [Sherlock on the knowledge of Jesus Christ, 21.]

Weigh well then Sir, what you yourself observe. "has man a right to prescribe the terms of forgiveness? no means. It is less absurd to suppose that a condemned criminal should dictate the conditions on which he will condescend to accept a pardon." And indeed I cannot suppose that any could be absurd enough to state pardon without desisting from their crimes and amending their behaviour.] "But if the advocates for scriptural methods of salvation, will they do not mean to prescribe terms to God, but only to embrace what they think to be his will; it follows that they must be ready to give up their opinions whenever they can be proved to be false and dangerous." 3. pag. 24.] This is very just and I wonder a man can reason so and act so wrong.

Suffer me now to recommend to your consideration some observations on your state of the case from a most excellent and useful book—and which ought to be constantly read in every family, as it teaches in the most plain and easy manner the true notion of the terms of acceptance with God,

and prevents the many false ones that will betray such as trust to them into endless perdition I mean Bishop Hoadly on the terms of acceptance. "Let us examine [saith he, sermon 4, p. 75.] the supposition which puts the case as it were declared that *sinners* should be accepted for the sake of Christ, whether they regarded his laws or not; whether they altered their notions and behaviour or not: and what can we imagine a greater repugnancy to all those conceptions we have of the holy nature of God, and of the great law of reason and uncorrupted nature? for what plainer declaration could Almighty God make, to lead men to think that there was no difference between *moral good and moral evil*; that virtue was of no account in his eyes, and that the distinction between *that* and *vice*, was not worthy to be regarded by rational creatures? This would be to make this world an hell of wickedness and misery, and heaven at last the attendant upon *vice*, which would by this means prevail over the face of the earth, and not upon virtue, which would by this means cease from amongst the children of men. This is to suppose Almighty God descending in offers of mercy, in order to encourage men, indeed to *continue in sin*; and causing his son to be born into the world, I will not say to no purpose, but to the worst of all purposes, i. e. to the utter confusion and disgrace, of the cause of virtue. It is to suppose either that he hath given no moral laws to be observed, which we know to be false; or that he hath left it indifferent whether men will observe them or no; nay that he hath sent his son to assure men that this is an indifferent matter; which is highly absurd. It is to suppose such an extraordinary person coming into the world in so extraordinary a manner, for nothing but to speak comfort to the worst part of mankind, even whilst they continue the worst; and not to leave them the least effectual motive to engage them to make themselves better, which is the highest affront we can offer to Almighty God, &c. &c. — If any ask, who are they that ever could think thus of the terms of acceptance with God? I may answer, all such as (though they do not say it, and speak it aloud in so many words



words, yet,) think and speak, in such a manner, of the merits of Christ's sufferings, and the imputation of his personal holiness to believers, as to make his moral laws of none effect, and to render all virtue in Christians, a poor insignificant, unnecessary matter; unless it be the great virtue of applying the merits of Christ to ourselves: a virtue which they who have most spirits, are the most frequently observed to be masters of; and which hath been too often seen to be founded upon the greatest degree of confidence and the greatest degree of guilt, mixed and tempered together by a strong fancy and imagination.

Leaving these reflections with you, and praying that God would enable you to see the weight and justness of them. I remain,

Yours, P. L.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Moreleigh Feb. 22, 1765.

IN the plain account of the Lord's supper, p. 10, &c. of the 4th edition is the following passage, "In the words of St. Matth. here cited, [viz. Matth. xxvi. 26, 27, 28.] in which it is said of our Lord, he took bread, and blessed it, the word is, (which perhaps may have been the occasion of some groundless notions,) is added by our translators, without any thing in the original to answer it, or to require it. For which they themselves thought they had so little reason that they did not add it to St. Mark xiv. 22, though the very same Greek word is used by him. If, instead of this, they had added the word God; the meaning of the evangelist would have been truly expressed thus. Jesus having taken bread, and having blessed God, brake it, &c. That this is the one natural sense of the word εὐχαριστῶν, in this place, is plain from the word used by St. Luke, and St. Paul, in their accounts of this institution. They both, after speaking of our Saviour's having taken bread into his hands, add εὐχαριστῶν, having given thanks, [viz. to God] he brake it, &c. And all the four, now cited speak of the same action of our Lord after the taking of the bread. Since therefore the word, which St. Paul and St. Luke use, can signify nothing,

but having given thanks to God; the word used by St. Matthew and St. Mark naturally, and easily, signifies the same; and since both the words εὐχαριστῶν and εὐχαριστία are applied, and designed to signify one and the same particular action of our Saviour, it follows, that the word used by St. Matthew and St. Mark must signify having blessed God, in the sense of giving thank and praise to him; and having blessed the bread, in any other sense, but that of speaking over words of praise and thanksgiving to God." thus far that author who having, if I mistake not, here made of a paralogism to prove a false hood, a matter of some consequence; I shall I hope, perform an acceptable service to the lovers of truth, in shewing the fallaciousness of his argument, and setting the point, it relates to, in its true light. His argument in short is this. Since the action of our Saviour, here spoken of, is sometimes expressed by εὐχαριστῶν, and sometimes by εὐχαριστία; therefore εὐχαριστῶν must signify precisely the same that εὐχαριστία does. But this is no necessary consequence, unless the action be supposed to be absolutely simple and indivisible; which does not appear to have been the case. If the action were compounded, it is very possible, each of the words might strictly mean a different part of it, from that signified by the other, and might be used to express the whole, by a very common figure of speech, viz. a synecdoche.

And that this is the truth of the matter is highly probable from another expression of the New Testament relating to the same thing; in which εὐχαριστῶν cannot, without great force, be supposed to have been used for its object. The expression, I mean, is that, which St. Paul, speaking of the cup in the Lord's supper, calls it εὐχαριστία οὐ εὐχαρισμῶν, the cup of blessings which we bless, 1 Cor. x. 16. which I think unprejudiced persons must allow St. Paul to mean, that the action signified by εὐχαριστῶν terminated on the cup. It may, I am sensible be, though I have not seen it, objected, that according to the general sense of the Greek, εὐχαριστία may agree in case as gender, &c. with its antecedent εὐχαριστῶν: but this idiom of that



age does not at all affect the sense; and sensible too, that the author, I am criticising, interprets this passage otherwise, and supposes what is equivalent to [God over] to be understood: but this is such an ellipsis, as ought not to be supposed without necessity; unless the passage cannot be rationally accounted for any other way: which is not the case of that before us; whereof a very rational account may be given, without having recourse to so unnatural a figure. Εὐλογεῖν undeniably sometimes signifies to bless, in the sense, in which our translators understand it, or to pray for a blessing on. Thus the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews speaks of Jacob, εὐλογεῖν τὴν γῆν ἡμεῶν, chap. xi. 20. And the evangelist of the children brought to Christ εὐλογεῖν αὐτὰ, Mark x. 16. And what should hinder us from supposing our Divine Master thus to have blessed the elements, in the holy ordinance of which I am speaking? That he blessed the food in this sense, on other occasions, we are expressly told. St. Luke tells us of the loaves and fishes with which he miraculously fed the multitude, εὐλογεῖν αὐτὰς, he blessed them, chap. ix. 16. If it be said, that the same ellipsis must be supposed here; because this action too is sometimes expressed by εὐχαριστῆσαι, which cannot signify praying for a blessing; I would answer, it is much more natural to solve the difficulty here, as well as in the former case, by a synecdoche, a figure, which it is the more probable the sacred writers use, upon these occasions, because we do not find our blessed Lord, or his countrymen, ever make use of grace after meat: whence it is natural to infer, that they both gave God thanks, for providing it, and craved his blessing on it, before they partook of it; and that hence the inspired penmen, speaking of this compounded action, express it sometimes by one part, and sometimes by the other. That the Jews, and consequently our Lord, used to crave a blessing on their food, as well as to give thanks for it, there seems no room to doubt. That it is practised by sensible serious Christians, is a matter of fact, that it is a rational piece of duty. It must therefore be either dictated by reason, or owe its origin to some revelation. And sup-

pose, which we will, it was doubtless used by God's chosen; especially by his son. And accordingly Buxtorf, as cited in Pool's Synopsis, informs us, *Moris semper Judæis fuit, ut ex thalamis scriptoribus, & Philone apparet, cibum nullum, aut vinum sumere, nisi prius Deo, tanquam conditori, donatorique laudes, & grates egissent, addita precatatione.* And, if the Jews took no meat, or wine, without praying, as well as giving thanks, what reason can there be for supposing our Lord omitted it, at the institution of his supper? Upon the whole, I think it evidently appears, notwithstanding any thing this author hath advanced to the contrary, that the sense, in which our translators understood εὐχαριστῆσαι, in the scriptures under consideration, viz. that of craving a blessing, for which I am contending, is the true one. A sense so natural, that it seems strange, any other should be thought of; especially that one, which supposes the sacred writers to be guilty of so harsh an ellipsis, should be preferred before it. It has, I know, been urged by Grotius, in favour of the interpretation adopted by our author; that Justin makes use of the phrases εὐχαριστῆσαι αὐτοῖς, & εἰς αὐτοὺς, & εὐχαριστῆσαι τοῖς ἀγγέλοις: but surely it is a very irrational method of interpreting scripture, to do it by the catachresis of a writer, who lived a century after it was penned; when the obvious sense of it is so probable and easy. In publishing this you will add to the obligations conferred on,

Your humble servant,

J. LASKEY.

The following Scene is translated from an elegant French Novel, written after the Manner of Richardson.

A Hawker came into the courtyard with two horses, which were heavily laden. The ladies were inclined to have him sent away: he enquired, however, for Mad. de Ferval, and begged that he might be permitted to speak with her. She at first refused, thinking that he only wanted to dispose of some of his goods, but he earnestly repeating his request, was admitted. The hawker, who was a well-looking man, about thirty years of age, bowed to the lady with great respect and a sort of diffidence. What do you want with me friend?

S

friend?



friend? said the lady. He stutters, his speech fails him, he offers her his purse. At length recovering a little — Here, Madam, says he, here is my purse, which I ought to have brought you before, it contains seven thousand livres.

Why is this money brought to me?

It is your's, Madam: It belongs to you. It is really your's.

Mine!

Yes, you know it very well. It is not my fault indeed that you have not had it before.

You are certainly mistaken, my friend. I have lost nothing, nothing has been stolen from me, and if this is a restitution —

No, no, no, Madam, you lent it to me yourself. You know, you must remember.

I don't understand your meaning: you certainly take me for another person.

Oh! Madam! can I possibly mistake Mad. de Ferval? His eyes were brim-full of tears, and he continued to offer her the purse in the most earnest manner.

I cannot receive this money, my friend; it does not belong to me.

Ah! Madam! I see you don't recollect me; I see it well, you have forgot little Jacob, that poor orphan, who used to carry a little box, who used to bring you some pins.

Is it possible? Are you the same child?

I am indeed, Madam: That Louis d'Or which you lent me eighteen years ago —

What of it?

It has made my fortune, Madam, I have worked hard; I have taken a great deal of pains: but I have at last got together some money by means of these four and twenty livres, which were at first my only principal.

And pray tell me what may your gains have been?

Fourteen thousand livres: for indeed, Madam, I have been very exact. There are seven thousand in the purse. I have always kept my accounts very carefully; and have always calculated your share of the profit separately.

My share of the profit?

Yes, to be sure, Madam, for that was our first bargain.

What bargain?

You have not surely forgot, Madam, that one day after you had examined my little box —

O now I recollect the box, said she smiling; there was not a crown's worth of goods in it, and nothing could be more neatly and cleanly disposed.

You asked me how I should be able to get my living at that trade. That question drew tears from your eyes; I remember it well. You should also remember, Madam, that I then told you that for want of money I should never, perhaps, be able to do any thing.

You then explained to me your little scheme of trade, which I thought to be sensible and well planned.

You were then kind enough to ask me, Madam, how much money I should want to push myself on in an easy kind of way.

I believe you told me twelve livres: Yes, it was twelve livres: that was a striking circumstance.

Alas! how great a sum was twelve livres to me at that time! You gave me a Louis d'or, upon condition that you should halve my profits.

Wonderful honesty! What, my good friend, did you really imagine —

To be sure I did, Madam; I should have been a dishonest man if I had not made a faithful division. I have brought you my accounts; they are right to a penny.

The surprize, the astonishment, the joy of Mad. de Ferval hindered her from speaking. The hawker untied the purse, empties it on the table, begins to count the gold. Mad. de Ferval rises and prevents him. Keep my Friend, keep your purse, you have gained it too honestly.

No, Madam, it is your's, it belongs not to me.

Take it back, my good friend. As I said she, looking at us, can there be a more lively pleasure than that which I now experience! How little it cost me to procure it!

Tears flowed from us all; but the good man himself was in a situation hardly to be expressed. He cried, trembled, he could not speak, and continually expressed, by signs, that the money must be given to Mad. Ferval.



I was afraid, he cried out at last, I am afraid that you would suspect me of having cheated you, by staying away so long. I came but yesterday into this part of the country; I went directly to your house, madam, and was informed of your being here.

How much it rejoices me to see you return happy and honest. My dear Jacob (for I don't know you by any other name) God has blessed you, and you deserve it. I thank heaven for having made me instrumental in procuring your good fortune. Continue your trade, and do not fail to acquaint me with your success.

But the money, Madam? I have already told you it does not belong to me.

But consider, the bargain, Madam? The bargain was only intended as a spur to your diligence and activity. Take the purse back again, I desire you.

You mean then to make me a present of it Madam?

It is not a present. I cannot think of accepting it on any other footing.

Well, good friend, it shall be just as you please.

Indeed, Madam, you are too good; I accept of this money with a great deal of gratitude. But indeed it gave me great pleasure to bring it you: As he added he, I hope you will permit these ladies to chuse among my goods whatever they like, some trinkets, some—

No, no, said the young ladies, we are much obliged to you, my good friend; but we should be very sorry—

O Madam, said the poor man sorrowfully, would you deny me the honor—

No, my friend, my daughters will take none of your trinkets, bring some of your ribbands. My children, said he to them chuse each of you a set of ribbands.

Jacob immediately orders his boxes to be brought in; he would have them take every thing that is in them; he displays all his goods with more care and diligence, than if he wanted to sell them. The company of the ladies was also delightful: they are so much afraid of injuring an honest man, and at the same time cautious of distressing him by their

refusals, that they are at a loss what to chuse. At length, however, he obliges them to accept some pompons and some ribbands. Gentlemen, ladies, he said to us, is there nothing else in my collection which can possibly tempt you? If I dared—— We all of us took some trifle or other. He went away filled with joy and gratitude, and bestowing a thousand blessings on Mad. de Ferval and all her family."

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

S I R,

HAVING received from the metropolis a written portrait of a great personage which afforded me much delight, I take the liberty of sending you a copy of it, hoping that your publication thereof will be as acceptable to the generality of your readers, as the original was to

Your humble servant, &c.

"S. I. R., St. James's, Jan 5, 1765.

I Cannot well conceive from what motives Mr. V. has declined satisfying your curiosity, with regard to the progress made in the English language, by the great personage mentioned in your letter. Whatever he may be, I shall be less reserved on that head, and shall give you, in some measure, the result of my enquiries, as well as of my own observation. It is a piece of justice due to her to say, that her proficiency is uncommon, and that, barring some words which seldom occur in prosaic authors, complicated elisions in poetry, and technical terms, she reads and understands our best writers: she speaks the tongue pretty fluently, with propriety, and a remarkably good accent for a foreigner, owing to a nice ear, and her condescending to articulate every syllable at her setting out; to which I must add, that she begins to write it correctly, and indeed she is so far mistress of it, as to stand, it is thought, in very little need of an instructor *ex professo*.

Allow me, good sir, to go a step farther, as I write to one who will gladly receive the intelligence:—Her genius is happy, her memory strong, her judgment solid, her address uncommonly taking, and what crowns the whole is, that her piety is a heartfelt one, without the least mixture of bigotry or preciseness. Such are the talents;—such is in reality, as far as I



am able to judge, the character of the great personage, of whom you wanted a written portrait. I leave you now to determine, whether she is not worthy of the exalted station to which providence hath raised her, and whether she may not be looked upon as a public blessing. I could add more, and am sorry my avocations will not now suffer me to proceed any farther on so pleasing a subject.

As you take an interest in the young princes, I must inform you that they are both fine children, and that the prince of Wales prattles apace, and is taught to answer questions, short ones indeed, upon the historical parts of the bible; and great care is taken to form his mind early to the love of truth and goodness.

I am, Sir, your, &c."

*A very particular Account of the terrible Wild Beast that now infests the Gevaudan, in a Letter to a Friend. (See p. 36.)*

Paris, Feb. 18, 1765.

YOU know I acquainted you, some months ago, that Mr. Bordell, his son and I, designed going by the Diligence, and opening the new year at our old friend Mr. Dura's castle, near Babres, in Languedoc. We have spent the time very agreeably, our landlord and family having done all in their power to make us welcome. The party broke up, and took leave of their host the first of this month, some to return to Nismes, others among whom was Mr. Le Fivres, a counsellor, and two young ladies, were engaged to pass a week at Mrs. de Sante's, the curate of Vaistour, about three days journey distant from Dura's castle (for you know we call all houses castles in this country.) The company went away in a berlingo and four, and the footman Michael, on a saddle-horse; the carriage, after the manner here, being drawn by four post-horses, with two postilions, the berlingo having no coach-box. The first night the party lay at Guimpe and set out next morning at nine, to bait half way between that and Rotz, being four posts, and a mountainous barren country, as all the Gevaudan is. The parish at Guimpe had been greatly alarmed by the frequent appearance, and the horrid destruction

which had been made by the fierce animal that has so long been the terror of the Gevaudan; and is now so formidable that the inhabitants and travellers are in very great alarms. The baron of Guimpe acquainted the party that this animal had been often lurking about the Chaussee that week, and that it would be proper to take an escort of armed men, which would protect the carriage: but the gentlemen declined it, and took the ladies under their protection; and set out the 2d of February very cheerfully. When they had made about two leagues, they observed at a distance a post-chaise, and a man on horse back, coming down the hill of Credi, and whipping the horses very much, and at the descent, unfortunately, the brancas horse fell down, and the postilion was thrown off; whereupon the horseman who followed the chaise, advanced to take up the boy; in which moment, when he had got down, we perceived the wild beast, so often described, make a jump towards the horses; and on the footman's erecting his right hand to draw a cutlass and strike the beast, it pricked up its ears, stood on its hind feet, and, shewing its teeth full of froth, turned round, and gave the fellow a most violent blow with the swing of its tail. The man's face was all over blood; and then the monster seeing the gentleman in the chaise who presented a blunderbuss to the neck of the beast, it crept on its fore feet to the chaise-step, keeping its head almost under its four legs, and being close to the door, reared upright, vaulted into the inside, and broke through the other side glass, and ran at a great rate to the adjoining woods. The blunderbuss missed fire or it is probable this had been the last day the brute disturber had moved. The stench left in the chaise was past description; and no care of burning frankincense, or any other method removed, but rather encreased the stink; so that it was sold for two loads and though burned to ashes, the cinders were obliged, by order of a commissary, to be buried without the town walls. We came up very well in time for the beast had doubtless destroyed some one, had it not espied three advancing with guns: It certainly jumped through the chaise to get away from



To the P R I N T E R, Sir

S I R,

THOUGH I am often entertained, and some times instructed, by the very ingenious observations of your correspondents, upon divers matters and occurrences, yet I am convinced by your obstinate silence upon an article of foreign intelligence, which has long excited my indignation, that you want the requisite qualification to feel properly upon this tragical, and at the same time ridiculous occasion. — A proof however of your judgment, in saying nothing at all upon the subject. — To keep you no longer in suspense, I perceive plainly, sir, you are no sportsman; for had you been one, you had never for so long a time together interrupted the many intelligences from a neighbouring kingdom, of the unheard of ravages committed in it, by a single wild beast, allowing him his pedigree from his reputed Nemean ancestor, without one stricture upon the occasion, to the honour of our own country, and to the disgrace of its boasting and ostentatious rival.

Is it to be imagined, Mr. Printer, that the fiercest animal, that ever traversed the wilds of Africa, would have been suffered in this nation, for six whole months, to fatten itself upon the young boys and virgins of a country, throwing mean-while the remaining ones, into the most distressful consternation for the fate of their women and children, when a scarcity of provision might bring it to be their turn to maintain him? No sir, in England, not less superior to France in the achievements of the camp, than in the manly exercises of the field, if he had lived six weeks only, it would have been merely *ex gratia*, for the sake, perhaps, of hunting him a second or a third time.

Amongst us, I am pretty sure, if even a small detachment of his majesty's collection in the Tower were to make their escape into Epping forest, we should neither call aloud for a regiment of horse to fight a pitched battle with them, nor should we proclaim a fast, nor appoint a solemn procession of the clergy to do their part, for fear the army might be all devoured before they could effectually perform theirs. I will tell you what would be done with them: some of the keepers of the forest and their assistants, without calling to

their aid either the civil or military force, would destroy them with their guns; as I have not the least doubt that, instead of trembling at the mention of their names, or fainting away at the sound of their voice, they would be out every day in pursuit of them. And for the rest, I appeal to many a brother fox-hunter, whether it would not be so. Half a dozen hearty country squires, who perhaps had served a campaign or two in the Militia, with a pack of staunch fox hounds to lead them to their game, would presently give a good account of them. I do not mean that the hounds would be able to pull down an African lion or a Bengal tiger; but they would, sir, when once they got upon the foot of one of these animals, very soon hunt him to his lair, from whence if they roused him, and he stood any chase before he was at bay, or stood at bay from the first, tho' he might possibly kill several couple of hounds, yet might the sportsmen easily bring him down with their light bullet guns with which they might ride armed upon such occasions; or by letting loose bull dogs upon him, effectually prevent his escape.

Your, &c.

A FOX-HUNTER.

*Of the piratical States of Barbary. From Modern Universal History, Vol. XLIII.*

THE Mahommedans, wherever they are established, especially those of them who partake of the genius and disposition of the Turks, have very little inclination to the arts of industry. This evidently appears in the inhabitants of those parts we have been now describing on the African sea-coast. Being a rapacious and tyrannical people, disdaining all industry and labour, neglecting all culture and improvement, it made them thieves and robbers, as naturally as idleness makes beggars; and, being trained to rapine and spoil, when they were no longer able to plunder and destroy the fruitful plains of Valentia, Granada, and Andalusia, they fell to roving upon the sea. They built ships, or rather seized them from others, and ravaged the neighbouring coasts, landing in the night, surprizing and carrying away the poor country-people out of their beds into slavery. This was their first occupation, and this naturally made



made pirates of them, for not being content with mere landing and plundering the sea-coasts of Spain, by degrees, being grown powerful and rich, and made bold and audacious by their success, they armed their ships and began to attack, first the Spaniards upon the high seas, and then all the christian nations of Europe, wherever they could find them. Thus this detestable practice of roving and robbing began. What magnitude they are since arrived to, what mischief they have brought upon the trading part of the world, how powerful they are grown, and how they are erected into states and governments, nay into kingdoms, and, as they would be called, empires, for the Kings of Fez and Morocco call themselves emperors, and how they are, to the disgrace of all christian powers, treated with as such, is well known from the histories of those nations who have been at any time embroiled with them.

The first christian prince, who, resenting the insolence of these barbarians, and disdaining to make peace with them, resolved their destruction, was the emperor Charles V. He was moved with a generous compassion for the many thousands of miserable christians who were, at that time, kept among them in slavery; and, from a benevolent principle of setting the christian world free from the terror of such barbarians, he undertook singly, and without the assistance of any other nation, to fall upon them with all his power. In this war, had he been joined by the French and English, and the Hans-towns, (as for the Dutch they were not then a nation) he might have cleared the country; at least, he might have cleared the sea-coasts of the whole race, and have planted colonies of christians in all the ports, for the encouragement of commerce, and for the safety of all the European nations. But Francis I. king of France, his mortal and constant enemy, envied him the glory of the greatest and best enterprize, that was ever projected in Europe: An enterprize a thousand times beyond all the crusades and expeditions to the Holy-land, which, during 120 years, cost Europe, and to no purpose, a million of lives and immense treasure. Though the emperor was assisted by no one prince in Christen-

dom, the pope excepted, (and his artillery would not go far in battering down stone-walls) yet he took the fortress of Goletta, and afterwards the city, and the whole kingdom of Tunis; and, had he kept possession, might have proved a happy forerunner of farther conquests; but, miscarrying in his attempt against Algier, and a terrible storm falling upon his fleet, the farther attempt was laid aside, and the kingdom of Tunis returned to its former possessors, by which means their piracies are still continued.

There seems, therefore, to be a necessity, that all the powers of Europe, especially the maritime, should endeavour to free themselves from the insolence of these rovers, that their subjects may thereby be protected in their persons and goods from the hands of rapine and violence, their coasts secured from insults and descents, and their ships from capture on the sea. The conquest could not be attended with any great difficulty, if the English, Dutch, French, and Spaniards would unite, to join their forces and fleets, and fall upon them in separate bodies, and in several places at the same time. The general benefit of commerce would immediately follow, by settling the government of the sea-coast towns in the hands and possession of the several united powers; so that every one should possess the least, in proportion to the forces employed, in the conquest of it. The consequence of the success would soon be sensibly felt by the interested parties; for if the quantity of productions fitted for the use of merchandize be so considerable as we find it to be, even now, under the indolence and sloth of the most barbarous people in the world, how may we suppose all those valuable things to be increased by the industry and application of the diligent Europeans, especially the English, French, or Dutch. We might also reasonably suppose, that the Moors, being, in consequence of such a conquest, driven up farther into the country, (for we do not propose the rooting them out as a nation, but only the supplanting or removing them from a situation which they have justly forfeited by their depredations upon other nations,) and being obliged to seek their subsistence by honest labour and application



lication, would at length be induced to increase the product; and, as multitudes of Christians would be encouraged, by the advantages of the place, to go over and settle upon it, the manufactures and merchandizes of Europe must soon find a great additional consumption; and the many new ports and harbours where those christian nations might settle, would be so many new markets for the sale of those manufactures, where they had little or no sale or consumption before. Besides, would not the success be delivering Europe from the depredations of powerful thieves, and their commerce and their navigation from the rapine of merciless crew, who are the ruin of thousands of families, and, in some cases, the reproach of Christendom. Such measures as these are far from being impracticable; they are worthy of being undertaken by the princes and powers of Europe, and would, therefore, bring infinitely more glory to the christian name than all their intestine wars among each other, which are the scandal of Europe, and the only thing that, at first, let in the Turks and other barbarians among them."

*Of the best Method of gelding Rams.*

THE way to grow wise in this world is by misfortune; if we do not profit by our losses, I know of nothing that will teach us wisdom. These maxims hold good in most things, but in nothing more than in matters which appertain to husbandry and country works. It was a long time before I came into a proper method of gelding my rams: I used, like my neighbours, always to employ a common gelder, who cut and seared; however, I observed that this only put the animal to great pain, and was a considerable time before it healed, and the sheep or lamb always limped in no slight degree. Whilst I was musing how to improve the practice, a friend of mind, a farrier who came accidentally to see me, of Bedfordshire, advised me to leave off gelding my rams in the manner I was practised, and, instead of it, to have them knitted. The method of doing this he describes as follows: First take some small, strong, twine, not too hard twist—add three of these together, and twist them on your knee, as the

shoemakers do their thread, then wax it well with shoemakers wax, and it is ready for use.

When you are thus prepared, take a proper length of this twine; tie each end of it to a short bit of stick, as thick as a walking-cane; then put it round the cod, and tying a single knot, do you take hold of one stick and draw it, whilst another man draws the other, as tight as you well both can; for on the tightness of the drawing depends the success of the operation.

The animal immediately loses all sense of feeling in the cod; the circulation of the blood thither is stopped; and if it was to be let alone, it would rot off; but this is a bad, as well as a nasty and dangerous practice, for the sheep sometimes die of the stench.

The best way is, at the end of nine days, to cut off the cod; but then you must take a great deal of care you do not cut it too close to the tying; if you do the string may chance to slip off, and the consequence be dangerous, as by such a neglect many sheep may be lost in a season.

Many farmers, I am informed, when they knit their rams, trust to the strength of one man's arms; and this may sometimes be well enough, when your workman is strong, attentive and willing; but if he is failing in any of these points, ten to one but an accident happens: I therefore always chuse to employ two men at this work.

The season I chuse is the spring of the year, though some prefer November, after the raming season is over: I have many reasons for this preference, and, particularly, I think that the warm weather coming on hinders them from pining, or falling off their flesh, and soon re-establishes them in their perfect health. When this operation is performed in November, and the winter is either wet or frosty, the sheep are pinched by the cold, and pine away considerably, not having that heartening food, to keep them in spirits, as they meet with in the spring of the year.

I have observed, that if the rams are not in good flesh, or have not been pretty well fed, they do not undergo this operation so well: I therefore always take care to keep them particularly well some time before, and also some time after the business is done.

This



This is an attention by no means thrown away, for without it some miscarriages may happen, which would otherwise be avoided.

When I say I prefer knitting my rams in the spring, I mean before the hot weather comes on; as to the particular time, I am governed by the season: if it is deferred till summer, the flies will surely be troublesome.

I am, your, &c.

Near Devizes, Wiltshire, S. R.

January 4, 1765.

[*Mus. Russ.*]

EXPLANATION of the Plate of MECHANIC POWERS.

**T**HE quantity of motion in two bodies will never be equal, if their matter or velocity differs, unless in this one case when the quantities of matter and velocity, are in reciprocal proportion to each other, as  $4 : 2 :: 6 : 3$ . From hence the theory of every mechanical power or machine is evident. As

1. The Lever, Fig. 1. Let DE represent a lever, moveable on the fulcrum C; let P, a weight of two pounds, hang freely from the point E, and W, a weight of eight pounds, be placed on the point D: Now if the lever be moved, the distance CE, will represent the celerity of the body P, and CD, that of the body W, let CD be 3, and CE be 12: Then since it is  $P : W :: CD : CE$ , i. e.  $2 : 8 :: 3 : 12$ , it is evident the power P, (2) with its celerity CE (12), will be equivalent to the weight W (8) and its celerity CD (3); for the bodies PW, being in a reciprocal proportion to their celerities, the products of their gravities into their respective celerities (or nearest distances from the center C) being equal (viz 24) on each side, make the force on each side equal; and consequently the Lever DE will not be moved, but remain in equilibrio.

Therefore if an hand be applied to the point E, and press on the lever, with a force any thing greater than that of two pounds, it will raise the weight W of eight pounds placed as here supposed.

Now though there be levers of several sorts, what is here said is equally applicable to them all. [The engraver has omitted the fulcrum C which should have been placed at  $\frac{1}{4}$  distance

from the ball. It may easily be supplied by the reader.]

2. The Balance, Fig. 2. The balance is a machine for trying the equality of weights. Let DE be the beam of a balance suspended and moveable on the point C, whose arms (or Branchia) CD and CE are equal, as in just balance they should be; and A and B be two scales hanging from the points D and E: Now if any standard weight W be put in the scale A, and any thing, suppose P, a cheese, be put in the other scale B, and the scales remain in equilibrio, then is the body P of the same weight as W; because the distances from the center C (viz CD and CE) are equal.

Therefore if the scale A rise or descend, so much must be taken from or added to the body P, as will reduce the scales to an equilibration, as always done in buying and selling weight.

3. The Wedge, Fig. 3. Let ABC be the triangular face of the wedge, and suppose it were driven into a piece of wood quite to the top AB; it is plain the wedge will have passed through the perpendicular space CD, while the wood hath passed thro' the horizontal space CB or CA on each side. And therefore it is infer'd, that the power is to the resistance to be overcome on each side the wedge, as the thickness of half the wedge CB to the height CD. But there are various proportions stated by different authors concerning this matter, as appears from the authors quoted in Johnson's *quaestiones philos.* page 69, 70. And they who would see them all well accounted for, may consult Rowning's complete system of philos. part 1 chap. 10, page 72, 73.

4. The Wheel and Axis Fig. 4. Let ACB, be a wheel, in which is fixed the axis X; now it is easy to conceive, that if any power P be applied to the circumference of the wheel in order to sustain a weight W hanging from the axis X, the power shall be to the weight W, as the circumference of the axis to the circumference of the wheel. For while the wheel turns once round, the power descends through a space equal to the circumference thereof, and the weight in the same time is raised through a space equal to the circumference



# Mechanic Powers

By James Watt Esq. F.R.S.

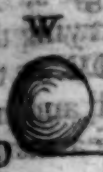


Fig. 1.

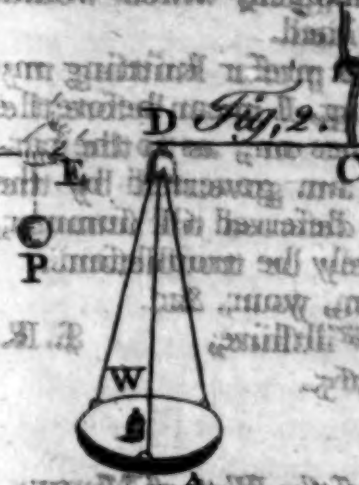


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

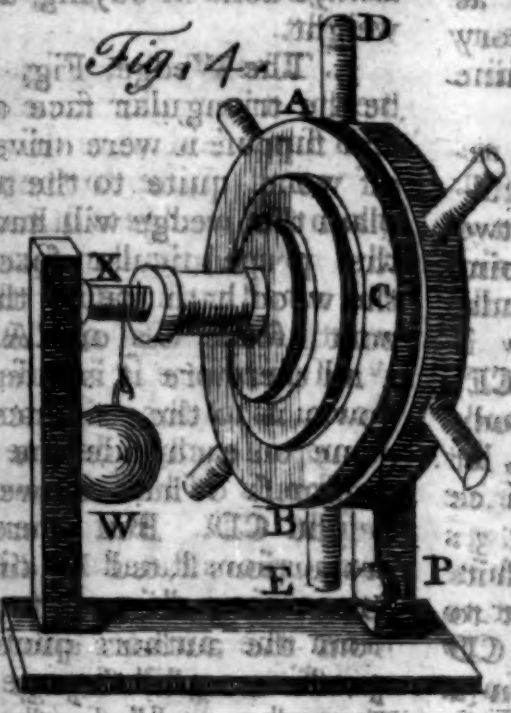


Fig. 5.

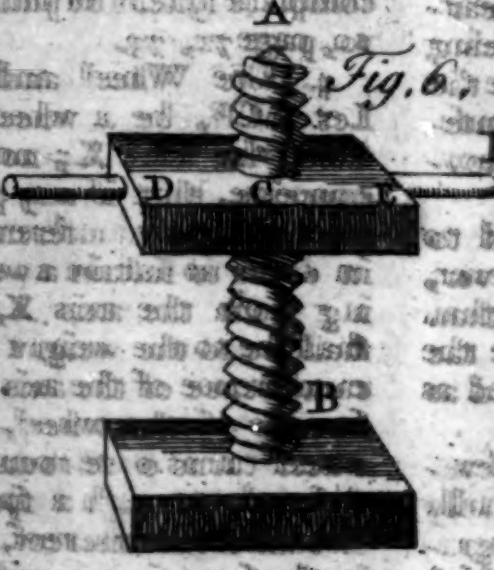


Fig. 6.



Hence the greatest efficacy in machines is to contrive the machines so that the power may have the greatest degree of velocity, and the weight to be raised the least degree possible.

From hence also it is plain, that what is gained in power is lost in time, and that, since the force of the power arises from the product of the velocity into the quantity of matter, the quantity of matter be infinitely diminished, yet it shall effect as much as before, by means of a greater velocity.

Suppose a man can pull with the force of two hundred pounds, and that the weight of the earth be 784700180746478750; now imagine the earth placed at one end of a lever, at the distance of 6000 miles from the prop, or center of motion; then must the person or power be applied at the distance of 139354100343394369200 miles to sustain it. If the earth be raised but one mile, the power must move through the space of 1393543300303233948 Miles. The distance of Saturn from the sun (equal to its mean distance from the earth) suppose 730100000 miles by which divide the number 1393543300303233948, the quotient is 189472210377, which is so many times Saturn's distance from the earth, that the person must be placed from the fulcrum to sustain the earth. [See Desaguliers, Martin, &c. on this subject.]

Extracted from a Pamphlet, intitled, A Narrative of the Proceedings relative to the Discovery of the Longitude by Mr. John Harrison's Time-Keeper; published in the Year 1765.

To the Right Honourable, and Honourable, the Commissioners constituted for the Discovery of the Longitude at Sea, and for examining and judging of all Proposals, Experiments, and Improvements, relating to the same.

The MEMORIAL of JOHN HARRISON, of Red Lion Square, in the Parish of Saint George the Martyr, Queen Square, London,

Sheweth, That whereas by an Act made in the 13th year of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled,

the axle; but the celestialities are as space passed through, and therefore as the circumferences; whence the proposition is evident.

Since the circumferences of circles are as their diameters; the power will be to the weight W, as the diameter of the axle, X, to the diameter of the wheel AB, or (if spokes be added) to the distance of the extremities of two opposite spokes, as D, E.

The Pulley, Fig. 2. The pulley, a machine for raising weights to a height.

Let DEFG be a tackle of pulleys, in which D and E are fixed, and G, F, or H, and descend with the weight W. Let any power be applied to rope at P to raise the weight W; it is plain, that if the weight W raised one foot, the pulleys F and G, each of them be raised one foot, consequently the two ropes R, S, being to F, and the other two T, V, being to G, will each be shortened four feet, therefore four feet will be in the four ropes, R, S, T, V, which will be gained by the power, or it will descend four feet, while weight W rises one; and therefore the velocity of the power being four times greater than that of the weight, the weight will be four times raised, that is, at R, will

and in all tackles of this kind, the weight to the weight it sustains, as many to the number of ropes, as to the lower pulley.

The screw Fig. 3. is used for raising weights, and to measure for raising weights, DE of the same screw, which is forced by a power applied to the lever, which is fixed therein. Now it is evident, that when the lever P is once round, the nut will be raised through a space equal to the perpendicular distance between two adjacent threads of the screw; where the power will be to the force of the machine, as the distance between threads of the screw is to the perpendicular distance passed through by the

with the inclined plane, the simple mechanical power, of all others, how complicated soever, do consist.



of the axis; but the celerities are as the space passed through, and therefore as the circumferences; whence the proposition is evident.

But since the circumferences of circles are as their diameters; the power will be to the weight  $W$ , as the diameter of the axis,  $X$ , to the diameter of the wheel  $AB$ , or (if spokes be added) to the distance of the extremities of any two opposite spokes, as  $D, E$ .

V. The Pulley, Fig. 5. The pulley, a machine for raising weights to a great height.

Let  $DEFG$  be a tackle of pulleys, in which  $D$  and  $E$  are fixed, and  $G, F$  move or rise and descend with the weight  $W$ . Let any power be applied to the rope at  $P$  to raise the weight  $W$ ; now it is plain, that if the weight  $W$  be raised one foot, the pulleys  $F$  and  $G$  will each of them be raised one foot, consequently the two ropes  $R, S$ , belonging to  $F$ , and the other two  $T, V$ , belonging to  $G$ , will each be shortened one foot, therefore four feet will be gained in the four ropes,  $R, S, T, V$ , which will be gained by the power; or it will descend four feet, while the weight  $W$  rises one; and therefore the velocity of the power being four times greater than that of the weight, the weight will be four times greater than the power, that, at  $P$ , will sustain it.

And in all tackles of this kind, the power is to the weight it sustains, as one or unity to the number of ropes applied to the lower pulleys.

VI. The Screw Fig. 6. is used for pressing, and sometimes for raising weights. Let  $EB$  be the male screw,  $DE$  the nut or female screw, which is forced round by a power applied to the lever  $AB$ , which is fixed thereinto. Now it is evident, that when the lever  $P$  is turned once round, the nut will be raised through a space equal to the perpendicular distance between two contiguous threads of the screw; wherefore the power will be to the force of the machine, as the distance between two threads of the screw is to the spiral circumference passed through by the power.

These with the inclined plane, are the simple mechanical powers, of which all others, how complicated soever, do consist.

March, 1765.

Hence the greatest artifice in mechanics is to contrive the machines so that the power may have the greatest degree of Velocity, and the weight to be raised the least degree possible.

From hence also it is plain, that what is gained in power is lost in time, and that, since the force of the power arises from the product of the celerity into the quantity of matter, tho' the quantity of matter be infinitely diminished, yet it shall effect as much as before, by means of a greater celerity.

Suppose a man can press with the force of two hundred pounds, and that the weight of the earth be 399 784700118074464789750; now imagine the earth placed at one end of a lever, at the distance of 6000 miles from the prop, or center of motion; then must the person or power be applied at the distance of 11993541003542233943692500 miles to sustain it. If the earth be raised but one mile, the power must move through the space of 19989235005903223239484 Miles. The distance of Saturn from the sun (equal to its mean distance from the earth) suppose 770310000 miles by which divide the number 11993541003542233943692500, the quotient is 15569745951035731, which is so many times Saturn's distance from the earth, that the person must be placed from the fulcrum to sustain the earth. [See Desaguliers, Martin, &c. on this subject.]

*Extract from a Pamphlet, intitled, A narrative of the Proceedings relative to the Discovery of the Longitude at Sea; by Mr. John Harrison's Time-Keeper; subsequent to those published in the Year 1763.*

*To the Right Honourable, and Honourable, the Commissioners constituted for the Discovery of the Longitude at Sea, and for examining and judging of all Proposals, Experiments, and Improvements, relating to the same.*

*The MEMORIAL of JOHN HARRISON, of Red Lion Square, in the Parish of Saint George the Martyr, Queen Square, London,*

*Humbly sheweth,*

“THAT, whereas by an act made in the 12th year of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intitled,

T An



An act for providing a public reward for such person or persons as shall discover the longitude at sea; it is, amongst other things, enacted,

"That after experiments, made of any proposal or proposals, for the discovery of the said longitude, the commissioners appointed by the said act (or the major part of them) shall declare and determine how far the same is found practicable, and to what degree of exactness.

That for a due encouragement to any such person or persons as shall discover a proper method for finding the said longitude, it is enacted, that the first author or authors, discoverer or discoverers, of any such method his or their executors, administrators, or assigns, shall be entitled to, and have, such rewards or sum, as is therein after mentioned; that is to say, a reward of 10,000*l.* if it determines the said longitude to one degree of a great circle, or sixty geographical miles; to 15,000*l.* if it determines the same to two-thirds of that distance, and to 20,000*l.* if it determines the same to one half of that distance, one moiety, or half part, to be paid when the said commissioners, or the major part of them, do agree that any such method extends to the security of ships within eighty geographical miles of the shores which are places of the greatest danger, and the other moiety or half part when a ship, by the appointment of the said commissioners, or the majority of them, shall thereby actually sail over the ocean, from Great Britain to any such port in the West-Indies, as those commissioners, or the major part of them, shall choose or nominate for the experiment, without losing their longitude beyond the limits beforementioned."

By the said act it is further enacted, "That as soon as such method for the discovery of the said longitude shall have been tried and found practicable and useful at sea, within any of the degrees aforesaid, that the said commissioners, or the major part of them, shall certify the same accordingly, under their hands and seals, to the commissioners of the navy for the time being; together with the person or persons names, who are the authors of such proposals: And upon such

certificate the said commissioners are thereby authorised and required to make out a bill or bills for the respective sum or sums of money to which the author or authors of such proposals, their executors, administrators or assigns, shall be intitled, by virtue of this act."

"And whereas a method (invented by your memorialist) for the discovery of the longitude, hath been tried by experiments made according to the appointment of your honourable board; by which method a ship hath sailed over the ocean from Great Britain to the West-Indies (according to the instructions of your honourable board of the 9th of August, 1765; to wit, his majesty's ship *Tartar*, under the command of Sir John Lindsay, from Portsmouth to the island of Barbadoes, without losing the longitude beyond the nearest limits mentioned in the said act, as appears by the several testimonials and certificates relative to the said experiments which have been transmitted to your honourable board, in obedience to your orders and instructions, to which orders and instructions your memorialist hath in all things conformed.

And whereas your memorialist, by order of your honourable board hath received 2,500*l.* in part of the money directed by the said act to be paid to the author of such discovery:

Your Memorialist therefore humbly prays, that your honourable board will be pleased to grant him his certificate as is directed by the above recited act.

And your memorialist, as in duty bound, shall ever pray,

Jan. 19, 1765. JOHN HARRISON

In answer to this Memorial, Mr. Harrison received the following resolutions:

*At a Meeting of the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament for the Discovery of the Longitude at Sea, which was held at the Admiralty Saturday, the 9th of February, 1765.*

"M<sup>r</sup>. R. Harrison's memorial, which was laid before the last board, was again read; and the commissioners present, having taken into consideration the difference of longitude



between Portsmouth in Great Britain, and Bridge-Town in his majesty's island of Barbadoes, resulting from a mean of corresponding astronomical observations made at both places, agreeable to the resolution of this board of the 4th and 9th of August 1703, and to the instructions given in consequence thereof; and having compared the said difference with the difference of longitude between the said places, given by Mr. John Harrison's time-keeper, they are unanimously of opinion, that the said time-keeper has kept its time with sufficient exactness, and without losing its longitude in the voyage from Portsmouth to Barbadoes, beyond the nearest limits required by the act of the 12th of Queen Anne; but even considerably within the same; but, in regard to the said Mr. John Harrison hath not yet made a discovery of the principles upon which his said time-keeper is constructed; nor of the method of carrying those principles into execution, by means whereof other such time-keepers might be framed, of sufficient correctness to find the longitude at sea, within the limits by the said act required, whereby the said invention might be adjudged practicable and useful in terms of the said act, and agreeable to the true intent and meaning thereof; the commissioners do therefore think themselves authorized to grant any certificate to the said Mr. John Harrison, until he shall have made a full and clear discovery of the said principles and method, and the same shall have been found practicable and useful to their satisfaction. But they are notwithstanding of opinion, that application should be made to parliament for leave to the said Mr. John Harrison, upon producing his time-keeper to certain persons to be named by this board, and discovering to them the principles and manner of making the same, as much money as will make up the sum already advanced to him 10,000*l.* exclusive of what he has received on account of improving his said time-keeper; and moreover to pay him the remainder of the reward of 20,000*l.* on being made to the satisfaction of this board, that his method will be of common and general utility in finding the longitude at sea, within

the nearest limits required by the abovementioned act of the 12th of Queen Anne.

Mr. Harrison's son, who was attending, was called in, and acquainted with these resolutions, a copy of which he desired might be sent to his father, and then withdrew.

Resolved, That a copy of the same be sent to Mr. John Harrison accordingly, in answer to his beformentioned memorial. Now as by the last act of parliament it appears that the utility of Mr. Harrison's time-keeper has been fully proved; and also by the resolutions of the honourable commissioners of the 9th of this instant February, that the said time-keeper has kept its time with sufficient exactness, and without losing its longitude beyond the nearest limits required by the act of the 12th of Queen Anne, but even considerably within the same: Mr. Harrison humbly hopes, that if any application, should be made to parliament, relative to his invention, that he shall not, thereby, be deprived of receiving the residue of the 20,000*l.* to which he apprehends himself legally intitled, in consequence of the success of his invention, by virtue of the acts of parliament beforementioned.

Mr. John Harrison, in order to satisfy any doubts or scruples, that can possibly arise, and to the end that his invention may not be lost to the public, by the accident of his, or his son's death; hath offered, and is willing, to deliver to the honourable the commissioners of the longitude, or to the lords of the admiralty, his time-keeper: by which any other skilful workman may be enabled to make other time-keepers on the same principles. And, for a farther satisfaction, he is willing to deposit, in the hands of the lords of the admiralty, correct drawings upon oath, with explanations of such drawings, and also of the principles on which the same is constructed.

Mr. Harrison should hope, that what is above proposed, will be a sufficient proof of his sincere desire that the public, may, as soon as possible, reap the benefit of his invention: yet, for the farther satisfaction of the public, he is willing to engage his son, immediately on his receiving the re-



ward given by the legislature, to employ a sufficient number of hands, so as with all possible speed to furnish his majesty's navy, the merchants and navigators of this kingdom, with such numbers of time-keepers, of equal goodness with that already made, and in two voyages incontestably proved, at such reasonable rates, as the nature of the undertaking will admit; not doubting but the public will consider the charge attending the outset of the undertaking.

Mr. Harrison hopes these proposals will be thought satisfactory to the public, without subjecting him to those de-

lays and inconveniences as might probably attend the methods proposed by the honourable the commissioners of the longitude: as he is already very infirm, and far advanced in years, above 40 whereof have been entirely taken up in this service alone. Moreover, if the method proposed by Mr. Harrison be approved of, the public will be secured from any imposition by counterfeits. Mr. Harrison likewise would not be deprived of the rewards he may receive from foreign nations to whom he may communicate his discovery. [See our last vol. p. 9.—12, 316, 317, 480—482.]

## POETICAL ESSAYS.

**MARCH.**

**L**IKE Jason, arm'd in coat of mail, or  
Who nobly won the golden fleece,  
Thro' heavy storms of wind and hail,  
March on a ram triumphant rides.

Spring bids the frozen rivers flow,  
Knocks off their rigid coats of ice,  
And melts huge Appenines of snow;

By starts, the flattering beams of noon  
The linnet, or the lark entice  
To sing a momentary tune;  
But quick and sudden shuts the scene,  
And gales tempestuous intervene.

Scarce does the primrose show her head,  
The eldest daughter of the spring;  
Nor does the cowslip leave her bed,  
Affrighted at the northern blast,  
Who blights each blossom with his wing;  
While the dun ether's overcast  
Of violence how short the sway!  
'Tis but the pageant of a day.

The gods take care of us below,  
Indulgent are their gifts to all,  
With hands unsparing they bestow,  
Impartial, air, and sun, and rain,  
To bless this sublunary ball,  
And mingle pleasure with our pain;  
Content is ever in our power,  
Yet pass by us every hour.

*The following Copy of Verses is handed about,  
At the Production of the greatest Lady in this  
Nation. (See p. 139.)*

**G**ENTEEL is my Damon, engaging his  
air, [fair;  
His face, like the morn, is both ruddy and  
Soft, love sits enthron'd in the beam of his  
eyes, [wise.  
He's manly yet tender, he's fond and yet

He's ever good-humour'd, he's generous and  
gay,

His presence can always drive sorrow away;  
No vanity sways him, no folly is seen,  
But open his temper, and noble his mien,  
By virtue illumin'd, his actions appear,  
His passions are calm, and his reason is clear  
An affable sweetness attends on his speech,  
He's willing to learn tho' he's able to teach—  
He has promis'd to love me—his word I believe.

For his heart is too honest to let him deceive  
Then blame me, ye fair ones, if justly ye can  
Since the picture I've drawn is exactly  
man.

*Part of the EIGHTH PSALM paraphrased.*

**W**HEN I thy glorious works O Lord,  
Attentively survey;  
The azure heavens stupendous frame,  
And the bright source of day;  
The pale ey'd moon, whom thou'lt ordain  
To rule the silent night,  
And all her starry train that gild  
The cope of heaven with light;

Struck with astonishment profound,  
Oh! prostrate soul exclaim,  
Lord, what is man whom thou vouchsafest  
To favour and esteem?

Man! a mere particle of dust,  
Infirm'd with life by thee,  
Almost absorb'd in the vast tide  
Of thy immensity;

Can he, poor worm! pretend to claim  
Peculiar regard?

When worlds unnumber'd roll around,  
Can his low voice be heard?

Yes, thou (O unexampled love,)  
Dost kindly condescend,  
To raise him from his lowly bed,  
And highly to befriend.



him, o'er all terrestrial things,  
Thou hast dominion given;  
Made him almost equal to  
The angelic powers of heaven:  
Thy reason, heavenly beam, thou hast  
Illuminated his mind;  
Thy noblest choicest gift,  
To man alone assign'd.  
The ox and all the fleecy kind,  
Obedient to his call,  
Are aw'd by him, beneath his feet  
Do humbly prostrate fall:  
The fiercer savage kind, that range  
The woods in quest of blood,  
We strike, aloof from man retire,  
And leave their deslin'd road.  
Whatever cuts the briny wave,  
Or flies above in air,  
Shows man's superior power, and him  
Does reverence and fear.

For all these gifts shall man forget  
A thankful hymn to raise?  
He forgets, all nature will  
Be vocal in thy praise.  
Worcestershire,  
March 9, 1765.

## LINES

Addressed to a celebrated toast.

HEAR, envy'd maid, thy happy swain,  
An honest heart to prove,  
Use ev'ry line, make ev'ry strain  
In harmony with love.  
As the east's beaming ray  
Bids flatter'ing fancy fly,  
To you I dedicate the day,  
For you I fondly sigh.  
To the distant plain I rove,  
Where bleats the plaintive ewe,  
At tender pains my bosom move,  
My bosom pants for you.  
To the flow'ry meads I stray,  
And hear the feather'd mate,  
Emblem of bliss with you I pray,  
The happy, happy state!  
To the silent grove I'm led,  
My studies to pursue,  
On philosophic ground I tread,  
My study's all on you.  
When sleep her fairy train employs,  
Still haunts the pleasing theme,  
Grant, dear maid, that nuptial joys,  
Interpret soon the dream.

BOB HOULTON.

Head-Chalk, near Salisbury, Feb. 24, 1765.

Assisted by the to be much lamented Death of the  
Post-lavrat to the Weavers Company.

THO' death extinguish'd has your vital  
flame,  
It has not robb'd you of poetic flames.

O stop have you, in humble, hobbling chime,  
Made worse by want of spelling, sense and  
rhyme.

Aim'd to immortalize (to praise at least)  
Shoreditch, her natives, and their cocknies  
feast.

George our most gracious king, his worthless  
Un'd frequently to be extoll'd by you.

The weaving-trade, and what thereto be-  
long.

The weavers too, were subjects of your  
Legies, not a few, you wrote, which were  
Read, said, and sold by you in open air.

In praise of seats superb, or rural cot,  
Doubtless, no bard like you has ever wrote.

Great poet, preacher, weaver, bookseller,  
may you

Enjoy the full reward to all your merit due.

PHILOSOPHASTER.

## The last Wish of an humble Sinner.

LET no vile flatterer, with verse or bust,  
Vainly pretend t'immortalize my dust;  
No partial friend strew praises o'er my name,  
Where nought was found to praise, but much  
to blame.

No arch for me, o'er rear its lofty head,  
In proud defiance of the lowly dead;  
But when I die, with the sheep's fleece  
array'd,

Soft in the lap of earth let me be laid;  
There, mixt with poore, the grateful tribute  
pay.

Of dust and ashes, to my native clay;  
Quick'ning our general mother to conceive  
Some happier birth in future times to live.

There, still obedient to the laws most wise  
Of Heav'n, by just gradations I shall rise  
From earth to vegetable life again,

From thence to animal, from thence to man,  
Till, summon'd by the trump of God away,  
I mount to live in everlasting day.

So may I walk here humbly, in his sight,  
That there my day may not be turn'd to night.

## A POETICAL EPISTLE.

Written during the late War.

ACCEPT, dear Harry, midst these mar-  
rial times,

(Would they were o'er) some military rhymes;  
And while I sport along the paper field,

Do you my lines from criticism shield.  
Poets, like soldiers, should be men of fire,

If they to deathless laurels would aspire:  
The bold alone Apollo's meed obtain,

Who take Parnassus with a coup-de-main,  
And, at a single stroke, the summit gain.

Bards who are busy in the day of battle,  
Should make their drums with double-beating

And the quick turns of warring war rehearse  
In all the pride and pomp of powerful verse.

But when they bid the goary navock cease,  
And sing the softer scenes of smiling peace,

Cannons



Cannons no longer should tremendous roar,  
Nor mines unlock their wide-destroying store;  
The brassy trumpet should no longer bray,  
But notes dissolve the melting soul away.  
When mad Bellona mounts her fiery car,  
And rides with fury thro' the ranks of war,  
With whirling wheels rolls rapidly along,  
And o'er the couriers shakes her Inaky  
thong;  
The poet's lines with equal speed should roll,  
And with fell horror narrow up the soul;  
Each striking word with sentiment should  
teem,  
And add new terrors to the affrighting theme;  
But if he paints the laughter-loving dame,  
And would our breasts with beauty's charms  
in flame,  
In strains as sweet as songsters of the spring,  
Of Love's soft passion he must softly sing;  
No noisy numbers, rumbling, rough and rude,  
Should to disturb the lover's peace intrude;  
The liquid lays should lull our list'ning ears,  
Like the melodious music of the spheres.

## SONG.

## The INVOCATION.

**Y**OUNG Strephon, have pity, and list to  
my lay  
Whilst flowers and shrubs spring around,  
Whilst the strings my soft touch harmonious  
obey,  
And streams gently flow to the sound.  
Whilst the birds with the notes their war-  
blings extend,  
And winds overcome lye asleep,  
Whilst the corn's yellow tops assentingly bend,  
And willows, their heads hanging, weep,  
Whilst the flocks slip around, and in inno-  
cent lambs  
Frisk about on the flow'ry plain,  
Unmind to such music, they beat to their  
daisy  
Their dams send the bleat back again.  
The sky is serene and Sol gloriously shines,  
Uncoloured, unspotted, and clear,  
The earth thus enliven'd no being repines,  
But Sappho, for Strephon not near.

O come then and give me relief dearest  
Yvagh!  
And once quit thy dance on the green,  
O thee who, unrivall'd, canst trip o'er the  
plain;  
Yet never unself can be seen.  
O come and that quick! e'er my soul die  
away,  
And lies to fierce Pluto below,  
O come and relieve me, young Strephon,  
I pray,  
Or, dying, my thoughts never know.

## THEATRICAL.

Epigram on a certain Counsellor's having  
His Hat stolen in Westminster Hall.

**S**HOULDST thou to justice, honest friend,  
Singeled,  
Swear that you stole his hat who had  
That plea alone all danger shall remove;  
Nor judge, nor jury, can the damage prove.

Extempore Address, to the celebrated Mrs.  
on meeting her at Mr. M—dd—n's.

**E**XCUSE me, dear Moll, nor chide my  
complaint, and sing;  
When I see you thus act both the sinner  
For as I regard both your body and soul,  
I, gratis, prescribe—for the good of the  
whole,  
So prithee explain—for I vow it seems strange,  
To see you outlive thus Proteus in change;  
To-day an attendant on M—dd—n's low-  
bawling,  
To-morrow, as usual, on gallants loose calling.  
If thoughts of repentance e'er trouble your  
breast,

And M—dd—n you follow in hopes to be  
blest,  
In time take this hint, and believe it  
To sin thus in age, is far worse than in  
youth.

## An ACROSTICK on BEAUTY.

**B**EAUTY, pleasing, fading flow'rs,  
Be on the idol of an hour;  
After spring and summer past,  
Uncouth winter comes at last,  
Trust not, fair one, to thy charms,  
Yield good sense to Strephon's arms.

## A R E B U S.

**O**NE half of what gamesters will fret,  
much please,  
One half of a thing often grafted in trees,  
Two fifths of a goddess for hunting renown,  
Two fifths of th' appearance of men un-  
ground,  
And a syllable in a town's name often seen,  
Make the name of a fair one not turn  
sixteen,  
Chipping-Norton, Feb. 19, 1765.

## A R E B U S.

**A** Name very frequently given to men,  
A bird; when the sun disappears, often  
seen;  
A portion of time which does rapidly fly,  
A word often us'd a request to deny,  
What sometimes extremely depresses the mind,  
And only from mirth a relief e'er can find,  
A weight that is frequently us'd and we  
known,  
And that part of the day when the train  
Most forcibly darts his enlivening ray,  
The initial letters connected of these,  
Will plainly reveal the name of a maid,  
In whom every grace that can charm, is  
phys.



of The Companion to the Play-house.

It is generally imagined, that the English stage rose later than the rest of its neighbours. Those who hold this opinion will, perhaps, wonder to hear of theatrical entertainments almost as early as the conquest; and yet nothing is more certain, if you will believe an honest monk, one William Stephanides, in his description *Nobilis civitatis Londonie*, who writes thus; London instead of common interludes belonging to the theatre, has plays of a more holy subject: Representations of those miracles which the holy confessor wrought, or the sufferings wherein the glorious constancy of the martyrs did appear. This author wrote in the reign of Henry II. And as he does not mention these representations as novel to the people, we can hardly fix them lower than the conquest; and this, we believe, is an earlier date than any other nation in Europe can produce for their theatrical representations. In the reign of Edward III. it was ordained by act of parliament, that a company of men called vagrants, who had made masquerades through the whole city, should be whipt out of London, because they presented scandalous things in the little churches, and other places where the people assembled. What the nature of these scandalous things were, we are not told; whether lewd and obscene, or impious and profane; but we should rather think the former, for the word masquerade has an ill sound. It is true, the mysteries of religion were, soon after this period, made very free with all over Europe, being represented in so stupid and ridiculous a manner, that the stories of the New Testament in particular, were thought to encourage libertinism and infidelity. In probability therefore the actors last mentioned, were of that species called mummers; who were wont to stroll about the country, dressed in an antick manner, dancing, mimicking, and shewing postures. This custom is still continued in many parts of England; but was formerly so general, and drew the common people so much from their business, that it was deemed a very pernicious custom: and as these mummers always went disguised, they were guilty of many lawless disorders. However, as bad as they were, they seem to be the true original comedians of England. An act of parliament made in the 4th year of Henry IV. mentions of certain master-rimours, minstrels, and other fellows who infested the land of Wales; and it is enacted, that no master-rimour, minstrel, or other vagabond, be in any wise detained in the land of Wales, to make comedies or gatherings upon the people there. And these master-rimours were we cannot possibly they might be the degenerate

descendants of the ancient bards. It is also difficult to determine what it meant by their making commoiths. The word signifies, in Welch, any district, or part of a hundred or cantred, containing about one half of it; that is fifty villages; and might possibly be made use of by these master-rimours when they had fixed upon a place to act in, and gave intimation thereof for ten or twelve miles round, which is a circuit that will take in about fifty villages. And that this was commonly done, appears from Carew's survey of Cornwall, which was wrote in Queen Elizabeth's time. Speaking of the diversions of the people, "the Guary miracle (says he) in English a miracle play, is a kind of interlude compiled in Cornish, out of some scripture history. For representing it, they raise an amphitheatre in some open field, having the diameters of its inclosed plain some forty or fifty foot. The country people flock from all sides many miles off, to see and hear it: for they have therein devils and devices to delight as well the eye as the ear." Mr. Carew has not been so exact, as to give us the time when these Guary miracles were exhibited.

The year 1278, is the earliest date in which express mention is made of the representations of mysteries in England. In this year the scholars of Paul's school presented a petition to Richard II. praying his majesty, to prohibit some unexpert people from representing the history of the Old Testament, to the great prejudice of the said clergy, who have been at great expence, in order to represent it publicly at Christmas. About twelve years afterwards, viz. in 1290, the parish clerks of London are said to have played interludes at Skinner's Well, July 18, 19, and 20. And again, in 1409, the tenth year of Henry IV. they acted at Clerkenwell, for eight days successively, a play concerning the creation of the world: At which were present most of the nobility and gentry of the kingdom. These instances are sufficient to prove, that we had the mysteries here very early. How long they continued to be exhibited amongst us, cannot be exactly determined. This period one might call the dead sleep of the muses. And when this was over, they did not presently awake, but, in a kind of morning dream, produced the moralities that followed. In these moralities something of design appeared, a fable and a moral; something also of poetry, the virtues, vices, and other affections of the mind being frequently personified. But the moralities were also very often concerned wholly in religious matters. For religion then was every one's concern, and it was no wonder if each party employed all arts to promote it. Thus, the new custom was certainly intended to promote the reformation, when it was revived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. And in the

more



more early days of the reformation, it was so common for the partizans of the old doctrines (and perhaps also of the new) to defend and illustrate their tenets this way, that in the 24th of Henry VIII. in an act of parliament made for the promoting true religion, we find a clause restraining all rimors or players from singing in songs, or playing in interludes, anything that should contradict the established doctrines. It was also customary at this time to act these moral and religious dramas in private houses, for the edification and improvement, as well as the diversion, of well-disposed families: And for this purpose the appearances of the persons of the drama were so disposed, as that five or six actors might represent twenty personages.

The muse might now be said to be just awake, when she began to trifle in the old interludes, and for these John Heywood undoubtedly claims the earliest place. He was jester to King Henry VIII. but lived till the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Gammer Gurton's Needle, which is generally called our first comedy, and not undeservedly, appeared soon after the interludes: It is, indeed, altogether of a comic cast, and wants not humour, though of a low and sordid kind. And now dramatic writers, properly so called, began to appear. Henry Parker, son of Sir William Parker, is said to have wrote several tragedies and comedies in the reign of Henry VIII. and one John Hoker, in 1535, wrote a comedy called Piscator, or the fisher caught. Mr. Richard Edwards, who was born 1523, (and in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign was made one of the gentlemen of her majesty's Chapel, and master of the children there) being both an excellent musician, and a good poet, wrote two comedies, one called Palæmon and Arcite, in which a cry of hounds in hunting was so well imitated, that the queen and audience were extremely delighted: The other called Damon and Pithias, the two faithfullest friends in the world. After him came Thomas Sackville, lord Buckhurst, and Thomas Norton, the writers of Gorboduc, the first dramatic piece of any consideration in the English language. Of these and some others, hear the judgment of Puttenham, in his Art of Poetry, written in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: "I think, says he, that for tragedy, the lord of Buckhurst, and Maister Edward Ferrys, for such doings as I have seen of theirs, do deserve the highest price: the earl of Oxford, and Maister Edwards of her majesty's chapel, for comedy and interlude." Of this Edward Ferrys, I can find no remains, nor even the titles of any thing he wrote. After these followed John Lillie, famous in his time for wit, and having greatly improved the English language, in a romance which he wrote, entitled, Eupheus and his England, of The

Anatomy of Wit; of which it is said by the publisher of his plays, "Our nation are in his debt for a new English which he taught them, Eupheus and his England began first that language. All our ladies were then his scholars, and that beauty in court who could not *parle* Euphuism, was at little regarded, as she which now there speaks not French." This extraordinary romance, so famous for its wit, so fashionable in the court of Queen Elizabeth, and which is said to have introduced so remarkable a change in our language, is an unnatural affected jargon, in which the perpetual use of metaphors, allusions, allegories, and analogies, is to pass for wit; and stiff bombast for language.

Though tragedy and comedy began now to lift up their heads, yet they could do no more for some time than bluster and quibble.

But now, as it were, all at once, the true drama received birth and perfection from the creative genius of Shakespear, Fletcher, and Johnson, whose several characters are so well known, that it would be superfluous to say any more of them."

#### SANITIFERA; or, *The Family Medicine.*

**I**F prepared and made up ready (for it will keep many years) it may always be had recourse to, and what will ever recommend this medicine is, that it is as equally safe when given to infants, as efficacious when taken by adults.

*To Infants.* Whooping-cough, convulsions, worms, breeding of teeth, gripings with green stools, eruptions, and all kinds of swelling and habitual costiveness.

*To Adults.* Jaundice, dropsy, blood flux, cholic, scurvy, and obstructions, in which the sex are subject when short of breath, pain at the stomach, &c. Dose, a tea spoonfull, night and morning, for a month, guarding against cold.

Take powder of senna, jallap, cream tartar, ginger, and salt of steel, (by which is meant green copperas dried before the fire till it is white) of each of these half a pound, chymical oil of cloves, two drams. Mix them well together. The vehicle is syrup of orange-peel; what may be substituted in its stead, and is more ready at hand, is treacle.

EDWARD WATKINSON, M.D.  
March 9, 1765. *Resident of Chart, in Kent.*

*The following Account of the Sufferings of Rochellers is taken from the second Volume of Mrs. Macaulay's History, just published.*

**R**OHELLE exhibited a scene of misery that even pride, bigotry, and the lust of power, could not behold without emotion and compassion: The vain-glorious Richelieu, in the midst of his exultations for the success



projects to forge everlasting chains for his countrymen; with his pupil monarch, bred in a school of despotism, and trained in those principles of tyranny that render conscience an accomplice to acts of cruelty and injustice, on viewing this horrid theatre of human suffering expressed some marks of sorrow and regret. Of twenty-two thousand persons who had been shut up in the town, four thousand alone survived the hardships that they had undergone. The living not being in number sufficient, or in a condition to bury the dead, vermin and birds of prey fed on the exposed carcases. The dying carried their own coffins into the church-yards, and there lay down and breathed their last. Cats, dogs, mice, human flesh, and other distasteful food, had been the only provision on which these martyrs to the cause of religion and liberty had for some time lived. The few inhabitants that survived these miseries appeared like the skeletons of men. The story of their sufferings shews the mighty influence that virtue has over a people actuated by a just sense of freedom; that not only over-balances every motive of self-preservation, subdues those frailties that are inseparable from humanity, but raises the mind above the sense of evils that are the most insupportable to the nature of man. Rochelle thus reduced in the face of the English, their fleet sailed home, and the French monarch, with his minister Richieu, entered the conquered town, where they re-established the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, destroyed the fortifications, and deprived the inhabitants of all the privileges they had enjoyed from the edict of Nantes, in the year 1685. Lewis, who had obtained a complete victory over a handful of brave men, shut up within the walls of a town besieged by land and by sea with the whole force of the French nation, returned to Paris, in which place he triumphed with as much ostentation as if he had defended his country from a formidable invasion.

The reduction of Rochelle, the strongest town that the French protestants possessed, and the only remaining bulwark of Gallic liberty, was an irrecoverable blow to the religion, and a necessary step towards the establishment of despotism of the French monarchy. The bigotry of its subjects, notwithstanding the consequences of this catastrophe were obvious, assisted their sovereign in this conquest with an admired alacrity; one Frenchman, the Marechal de Bassompierre alone excepted, who said "I will be at last such tools, as to take Rochelle."

### The History of Clara Farnese.

CLARA Farnese was Pope Paul III's daughter, and the person to whom he owed the cardinal's cap, and consequently, all that March, 1765.

followed upon it; though he rewarded her ill for it, for he poisoned both her and his mother, that he might have all their wealth. Their father was a poor man, who went about selling sausages, like Horace's *salsamentarius*. Clara was married young and was soon a widow; she was a most agreeable woman, but no great beauty. Her brother was bred to letters, and was one of those poor churchmen who was looking about on all hands where he might find a patron; when, on a sudden, his sister's charms and her artifices together, raised him to a height, to which he was far enough from pretending at that time. At some public ceremony, Clara Farnese was so near Pope Alexander VI. and was so much in his eye and in his thoughts, that he ordered one of his attendants to enquire who she was, and where she lived. Instruments on such occasions are never wanting to great persons; and, notwithstanding the pope's great age, yet his vices still hung so close to him that he could have no quiet till Clara Farnese was brought to him. She resolved to manage herself on this occasion, and to raise her price as high as possible; so a cardinal's cap for her brother was both asked and granted; a promise of it was made at least; upon which she attended on the old lewd pope. Yet when the next promotion came to be in agitation, the proposition for Abbot Farnese, was rejected by Caesar Borgia with scorn. He had never been a slave to his word, and he had no mind that his father should observe it on this occasion. The method of a promotion is this: The pope settles the list of the cardinals, and writes down all their names in a paper with his own hand; and in a consistory, when all other business is ended, he throws down the paper on the table, and says to the cardinals, *habete sceleris*; "You have now some brethren." Upon that, one of the secretaries takes up the paper, and reads the names aloud; the Swiss (the pope's guards) are at the door; and as soon as one is named they run for it, to see who shall be able to carry the first news of it, to the party concerned. On this occasion, the pope, after he had concerted the promotion with his son, wrote down all the names. Clara Farnese was in great apprehensions for her brother: She being to pass that night with the pope, rose when the old man was fast asleep, searched his pockets, and found the paper, but her brother's name was not in it; so she set herself with great care to counterfeit the pope's hand, and wrote her brother's name the first in the list. Next morning she kept the pope as long in bed as possible, till word was brought him, that the consistory was set, and that the cardinals were all come; for she misreckoned, that the less time the pope had for being dressed, there was the less danger of his looking into his paper. Accordingly, without ever opening it, he went into the consistory, and, as usual, threw down the list on the



table; but to the great surprize of him, and all his confidants, the first name that was read was that of Abbot Farnese. However, the pope thought it better to let the matter pass, than to suffer the true secret to be known. It is well that the doctrine of the intention does not belong to the creation of cardinals; otherwise here was a nullity with a witness. Thus began the long course of Pope Paul III's greatness, for he lived above 50 years after this, and laid the foundation of the family of Parma, which he saw quite overthrown, his son being assassinated in his own time, and both his grand-children having revolted against him, which, as was believed, hastened his death, though he was then fourscore. From him, are descended the present king of Spain, and the duke of Parma, (Don Philip.) by their mother, Elizabeth Farnese. There are several pictures of Clara Farnese in the Palestrina.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

IT is observed that we live in an age, wherein all kinds of extravagance are embraced, and applauded by the ignorant, as well as the learned but I will venture to affirm, that the neighbouring countries have been no less remarkable for their follies, than we for ours: As will appear from the following account of—

A madness which raged in Holland in the years 1634, 35, 36, and 37; during which the Dutch carried on their extravagant trade in tulips.

The people of all sorts, from the greatest to the meanest, neglected all manner of business and manufacture, and sold their utensils, &c. to engage in the tulip trade. Accordingly in those days,

The viceroy was sold for	250
Admiral Liefkens	440
Admiral Van Eyk,	160
Grebber,	148

Schilder, — — — 160  
Semper Augustus, — — 510  
In 1637, a collection of tulips of Wouter Brockholsmenster, was sold by his executors for 9000l.

A fine Spanish Cabinet valued at 1000l. and 300l. besides, were given for a Semper Augustus.

Another gentleman sold three Semper Augustus's for 1000l. each.

The same gentleman was offered for his flower garden 1500l. a year for seven years, and every thing to be left as found, only reserving the increase during that time for the money.

One gentleman got in the space of four months 6000l.

April 1637, by an order of the state, a great check was put to the tulip trade by invalidating their contracts; so that a root was then sold for 5l. which a few weeks before sold for 500l.

It is related by a curious gentleman, that he had remarked that in one city in Holland, in the space of three years, they had traded for a million sterling in tulips.

It is further related that a burgomaster had procured a place of considerable profit for his friend, a native of Holland; when the latter offered to make him any amends in his power, which the former generously refused, and only desired to see his flower garden, which was granted. In about two years afterwards came the gentleman to visit the burgomaster, when perceiving in his garden a scarce tulip, of great value, (which the one had clandestinely procured from the other) he flew into a violent passion, resigned his place of 1000l. per annum, went home, tore up his flower-garden, and has never been heard of since.

I am, Sir,

Ipswich, Your constant reader,

Mar. 9, 1765.

[St. James's Chron.]

T H E

## Monthly Chronologer.

SUNDAY, Feb. 24.

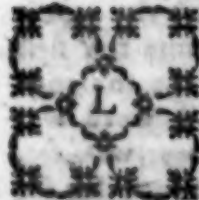
ORD Byron arrived from France; the next day surrendered himself, and was, by the house of peers committed to the Tower. (See p. 108.)

FRIDAY, March 1.

Being St. David's day, the following address was presented to his royal highness George prince of Wales, by Herbert Tho-

mas, Esq; treasurer, and the rest of the stewards of the society of Ancient Britons, supporting a charity school on Clerkenwell Green, Middlesex.

"THE members of the society, who have now the honour to approach the presence of your royal highness. do it with hearts full of zeal for the prosperity of your august parents, the person of your royal highness, and every branch of the royal family.





United as they are in their sentiments of loyalty and charity, they hope for the protection, and implore the patronage of your royal highness, for an institution that educates, cloaths, and supports many poor destitute natives of that principality, from which your royal highness derives your most distinguished title.

Your royal parents remember no period of their lives too early for doing good, and when a few years shall call forth your virtues into action, your royal highness may perhaps with satisfaction reflect upon your faithful Ancient Britons thus laying themselves at your feet."

To which address his royal highness made the following answer:

"Gen.lemen,

I thank you for this mark of your duty to the king, and wish prosperity to this charity."

These were the very words his royal highness spoke with the greatest propriety, attended with a suitable action.

The treasurer and all the stewards had the honour to kiss his royal highness's hand.

At the same time his royal highness was most graciously pleased to present the treasurer with an hundred guineas for the use of the said charity.

#### SATURDAY, 2.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when John Cook for forgery, Richard Perry, John Taylor, John Hall, and Charles Sebrey, for robbery and burglaries, received sentence of death: fifty-six were sentenced to transportation for seven years, six were branded, and one privately whipped.

#### SUNDAY, 3.

An house was consumed by fire, in Long-street.

#### TUESDAY, 5.

An house was consumed by fire, in Frypan-alley, Woodstreet.

#### THURSDAY, 7.

The legacy of 500l. per annum, lately left Stephen-Theodore Janssen, Esq; chamberlain of this city, during his natural life, was put up to public auction at Garraway's coffee-house in Change-alley, for the quicker discharge of that worthy gentleman's debts which yet remain unpaid, agreeable to his public declaration to his fellow-citizens at the time of his election; when the auctioneer read a letter from William Janssen, Esq; chamberlain's brother, executor and residuary legatee to the deceased Sir Abraham Janssen, empowering him (the auctioneer) to sell the same in ten years purchase for the said annuity; that he could not put it up at less, and it accordingly put up in ten separate lots of each, at ten years purchase, which, there being no higher bidders, were all sold to the same person for five thousand pounds. (See p.

#### FRIDAY, 8.

John Henniker, Richard Fleming, Michael Turner, and John Rivington, Esqrs. and Mr. William Nash, were nominated governors of Christ's hospital.

#### TUESDAY, 12.

In the afternoon a banker's clerk had an uncommon loss: coming from the bank in a hackney coach, with four thousand pounds, put up in four bags, and they again in one large bag, he put the money at the bottom of the coach; but it being an old one, an hole in the bottom of it had been mended and covered over with leather. The clerk having no suspicion that the money was not secure, thought not of it till he came to Fleet-street, when casting his eyes downwards he missed it, and saw the hole it had made in the leather. The way was very carefully traced back to the Bank, but in vain, for no intelligence could be had of the money. —The above sum was seen lying on the ground in St. Paul's Church yard, by the coachman of Mr. Holladay, a sugar-baker, at Paul's Wharf, who drove over it, and then beckoned to the footman to take it up, which he did, and put it into the boot: when they came home their master desired to see what they had picked up; the money being brought to him, he took care of it; and yesterday morning seeing it advertised, he went with his servants to Mess. Fisher and Younger in Change-Alley; and the servants received the reward of 200l. which was promised in an advertisement.

#### THURSDAY, 14.

At a general court of the Bank, a dividend of 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for interest and profits for the last year ending the 5th of April next, was agreed to; the warrants for which are to be payable the 11th of the same month.

#### FRIDAY, 21.

His majesty was pleased to issue a proclamation, requiring passes, formerly granted to ships and vessels trading in the way of the cruizers belonging to the governments on the coast of Barbary, to be returned into the office of the admiralty of Great-Britain, before the 1st of February, 1766 (except such passes as have been granted to ships gone or going to the East-Indies, or other remote voyages, where they cannot be timely furnished with new passes; and that in such case the passes of the present form do continue in force for two years, from and after the said first of February, 1766) and other passes, of different forms to be issued.

#### SATURDAY, 23.

The bills ready for the royal assent were signed by commission, his majesty being indisposed.

Much damage has been done this month by high winds and floods, and some persons and cattle lost their lives thereby.

Between six and seven thousand men, women,



men, and children, reduced to distress for want of work, in Spittle-fields, have been relieved by public subscriptions.

A woman, one Anne Ward, received sentence to be imprisoned two years, &c. for attempting to set fire to a shipwright's yard. (See p. 54.)

A fellow, either a Turk or a German, has gulled our over curious nobility and gentry of many hundred guineas, by shewing tricks upon the cards!

The freedom of London, in a gold box, has been voted to the duke of Gloucester.

*Extract of a Letter from the South of Kent.*

"On the 18th of February last in the evening, I was informed that a mercurial thermometer, placed in a northern window of my house, which shews several degrees below the freezing point, was sunk within the box. I fixed one of my best instruments of Fahrenheit's scale, in the same place; which at ten o'clock was fallen to 10 degrees. At half an hour past seven the next morning, it was fallen to 7 degrees, which is 25 degrees below the freezing point, and within 7 degrees of the cold of Iceland. I am in doubt whether so great a degree of cold was ever observed in England before; and should be glad if any ingenious gentleman, who remarked the temperature of this night, would send an account of it to be inserted in one of the magazines. On the morning of the 19th, I saw icicles floating in the air, like very small needles, which sparkled in the sunshine, and made an appearance equally beautiful and uncommon.

A house was lately consumed by fire, near Hayes, in Kent.

Cambridge, March 22. This week the two gold medals, given by his grace the duke of Newcastle, chancellor of the university, for the encouragement of classical learning, were adjudged to Mr. Travis of St. John's, and Mr. Shippardson of Trinity college, bachelors of arts.

Panwick church, in Gloucestershire has been much damaged by a dreadful storm of lightning and thunder.

A baker's house, at Stockport, in Cheshire, has been consumed by fire, and his two sons and an apprentice perished in the flames.

Several persons have perished in the snow, in the north of England, and three in Brecknockshire in Wales.

At the assizes at Oxford five persons received sentence of death, three of whom were reprieved: at Chelmsford 2, one of whom was reprieved: at Winchester 5: at Worcester 5: at Reading 1, but reprieved: at Maidstone 0, six of whom were reprieved: Hertford was a maiden assize.

Advice has been received from Rio Janeiro, dated the 9th of October; that the

Kent, with Lord Clive and his retinue on board, got thither the 7th of that month, after having been seventeen weeks at sea, having lost her passage. She had been driven off the island of St. Paul, lost her main-top-mast, and was in some danger from the shallows, rocks, and breakers, as well as under apprehensions of want of provisions. All were well, including fifty that had been sick and recovered. At Rio Janeiro they found commodore Byron, and another sloop, who sailed a few days after for the Cape, in their way to Bengal.

By the Duke of Albany Indiaman which left Madras the 27th of October last, we have the agreeable news, that all troubles were at an end upon the Coromandel coast, Madura and Palnacota taken, and the rebel Isoph Caun executed: and still more agreeable news of the 26th of September from Bengal, where all was quiet; governor Vansittart had overcome all difficulties; Sujah Doulah, the nabob, had retired into his own country, soliciting peace, which Mr. Vansittart would not grant him, unless he delivered up Cossim Aly Caun, and Sumro the assassin. Mr. Vansittart was upon the point of delivering up his government to Mr. Spencer.

*Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated March 14.*

"You will have had notice, by the last post of the conclusion of the great law-suit of the family of Calas, of the 9th instant, exactly day by day, three years after the condemnation and execution of the unfortunate Mr. Calas, the victim of his fanatic enemies.

His widow madam Calas, her son, the maid servant, and Mr. Lavaiffe, have been discharged of the horrid accusation. The late Mr. Calas, the father, is declared innocent, his memory of former good reputation has been re-established, with liberty of prosecuting his judges, called capitouls, who condemned him; the former process to be cancelled, with the sentence of the said judges, and the arret of his innocence to be printed, published, and fixed up at all the public courts and places required.

The parliament have resolved that the president and his reporter shall write to the chancellor, desiring him to be pleased to request the king to take the family of Calas under his royal protection, and to forbid the judges of Toulouse to make use for the future proceedings called *Brefi Interdits*.

Instead of seven judges, who are obliged to sit at every chamber, there were more than forty; and the said prisoners, who surrendered at the Conciergie, were cleared and discharged out of the court by the grand stairs, through a vast crowd of spectators, some shedding tears, and others clapping their hands for joy.



The family of Calas is hourly visited by a vast number of persons of distinction, both Catholics and protestants, and even by dukes and duchesses, to wish them joy. It is incredible the pleasure this decision gives to all honest people." (See our last vol. p. 189.)

*Receipt for the Cure of the reigning Sore-Throat.*

TAKE half a pound of figs, put them in a quart of spring water, and let them simmer over a slow fire till better than one half wasted; in the mean time take a large lemon cut into slices, and between every slice put some brown sugar-candy, and let it stand before the fire to roast. Then strain the figs, and squeeze them through a coarse cloth; put the juice of the lemon into it, and let the person gargle his throat with it warm.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. SAMUEL Dicken, Esq; was married to Mrs. Chalmer—Earl of Melbourne, to lady Sophia Carteret—2. Charles Allinson, Esq; to Miss Aislaby—14. Thomas Cookes, Esq; to Miss Denham—15. John Bridger, bart. to Miss Eliot—15. Frederic Pigou, Esq; to Miss Jemima Wil-

March 4. Harcourt Master, Esq; to Miss Teiffer—6. Thomas Duckett, Esq; to Miss Merrier—John Barton, Esq; to Miss Bevois—7. Charles Causton, Esq; to Miss Thomas—12. Samuel Smith, Esq; to Miss Worge—William Watling, Esq; to Miss Nightal—13. Ralph Peters, Esq; to Miss Entwistle—19. Charles Pritchard, Esq; to Miss Ann Nel-

Lately. Charles Palmer, Esq; to Miss Lane—Charles Silvester Uther, Esq; to Miss Harriot Cecil, with a fortune of 150,000l.—Major Veatch, to Miss Higgins—Henry Rice, Esq; to Miss Foley—Andrew, lord Rolle, to Miss Moray—Mr. Capper, to Miss Harrison, a 10 000l. fortune—James Plowman, Esq; to Miss Harris—Robert Hankey, Esq; to Miss Penton.

Feb. 1. Lady Stuart, was delivered of a daughter—8. Lady Caroline Leigh, of a son and heir—15. Mrs. Modyford Heywood, of a daughter.

March 2. Hon. Mrs. Duff, of a son—Lady Anne, of a son—4. Mrs. Bellamy, of Great Berkeley-street, of a son and heir—7. Lady Forbes, of a son—8. Lady of Bonnel Thornton, Esq; of a son—18. Lady of the Chapel of St. David's of a daughter—21. Lady Sarah Stillingfleet, of two daughters—24. Mrs. Lee of Bloomsbury, of a son and heir—26. Mrs. Webb of a son.

Lately. Hon. Mrs. Roper, of a son—Lady Maxwell, of a son and heir—Marchioness of Kildare, of a son—Lady Waldegrave, of a daughter—Lady Lindsey, of a daughter—

Mrs. Strong, of Wandsworth, of a daughter.

#### DEATHS.

Jan. 28. NICHOLAS Munckley, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq;—William Holker, of Red-Lion-square, Esq;—30. Deputy Willis—Dan. Mapletost, Esq; a Norway merchant—Mr. Timothy Helmsley, a common-council-man of Broad-street ward—31. Mr. Lambert, the landskip painter.

Feb. 1. Mr. Richard Francklin, an eminent printer—6. Marthe Dickenson, Esq; alderman of London, and member for Brackley—8. Miss Tancred, eldest sister of Sir Tho. Tancred, bart.—Justice Clark, of Southwark, in 1738, high-sheriff of Surry—Capt. Weller, of the navy—19. Sir Abraham Janssen, bart. brother of the chamberlain of London, succeeded in title by his next brother, now Sir Henry Janssen, bart.

March 1. Abraham Cowley, Esq; a descendant of the famous poet of that name—3. Randolph Tooke, Esq;—4. Rev. Dr. William Stukeley, the well-known learned antiquarian and F.R.S.—8. Rev. John Griffith, D.D. prebendary of Canterbury—9. Mrs. Smallbroke, widow of bishop Smallbroke—10. Lady of Peregrine Bertie, Esq;—17. German Pole, of Radburn, near Derby, Esq;—24. Mrs. Billingsley, aunt to the earl of Hardwicke—26. Josiah Weller, of Hackney, Esq;

Lately. John Hallett, Esq; many years an East-India captain—Lady Louisa Fitzgerald, youngest daughter of the marquis of Kildare—William Clavering, of Ryegate, Esq;—Captain Webberley, who lost an arm at Minden—Captain Broomhall, of the navy—George Norton, senior, of Stratford, Esq;—Captain Selby of Deptford—Philip Crespigny, of Doctor's Commons, Esq;—Joshua Birch, of Dulwich, Esq;—Charles Wale, of the Priory, in Essex, Esq;—Sir Gerard Napier, bart. member for Bridport—Admiral Parker—G. Walters, Esq; formerly high-sheriff of Surry—Hon. and rev. Dr. Townshend, dean of Norwich—Alderman Weston, of Worcester—Justice Phelps, of Rotherhithe—Viscountess Dowager Grimstead—Lady Bulkley Williams—Sir George Dalfon, of Heath, in Yorkshire, bart.—William Bower, of Chelsea, Esq;—Brooke Bridges, of Bloomsbury, Esq;—Henry Hitch, of Leathley, Yorkshire, Esq;—Thomas Place, of York, Esq;—Relict of Sir Arthur Haselrigge, bart.—William Seeley, of Cobham, Esq;—Ralph Sowerby, Esq; an alderman of Newcastle on Tyne—Capt. Howard, of the navy, aged seventy-three—Mrs. Mary Porter, the well remembered actress—Lady Frances Hunter—Hon. William Richard Chetwynd, son and heir of the viscount Chetwynd, and member for Stafford—Rev. Mr. John Brine, a dissenting minister—Edward Atkyns, Esq; a Hamburgh merchant—Mrs. Ludwell, of Charing,



Charing, Kent, who left her fortune to charitable uses — Jeremiah Manwaring, of Cornwall, Esq;—Thomas Milles, of Ormesby, in Norfolk, Esq;—John Baber, of Sunninghill Park, Berks, Esq;—Right hon. viscount Cote, only son of the earl of Bellamont—Lady Sarah Ponsonby—Jonathan Wainwright, Esq; once high sheriff of Hertfordshire—Mrs. Archer, sister of Lord Archer—William Wood, Esq; secretary to the customs—John Dowse, near Louth, in Lincolnshire, aged 106; who never employed physician, surgeon, apothecary, or lawyer—Mrs. Lamb, of Kennington-lane, aged 100—Janet Anderson, of Newington, aged 103—Elizabeth Hone, in St. James's workhouse, aged 104—Mary Andrews, in St. Olave's workhouse, Southwark, aged 107.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Mr. Robert Harrison, was presented to the rectory of Cromb Dabicot, in Worcestershire—Mr. Amos to the chapelry of Blakeney, Gloucestershire—Mr. Bowes, to the rectory of Bavesley, Wilts—Mr. Brown, to the living of Pulham, Norfolk—Mr. Frew, to the living of Langorse, Brecon—Charles Willis, M. A. to the rectory of Breame, Somersetshire—Mr. Walter, to the rectory of Berghapton, Norfolk—Mr. Michell, to the rectory of Havant, near Portsmouth—Mr. Sanderson, to the rectory of Polsholt, near Bath—Mr. Carver, to the rectory of Harling, Norfolk—Mr. Bentley, to the vicarage of Arlington, Leicestershire—Mr. Weston, to the living of Little Easterton, Rutlandshire—Mr. Gunning, to the rectory of Ufford, in Northamptonshire—Mr. Martin, to the rectories of Tivetshall St. Margaret and St. Mary, in Norfolk—Mr. Metcalf, to the vicarage of Hebbats Rodding, Hants—Mr. Alston to the vicarage of Beddingford, Lincolnshire—Mr. Eton, to the rectory St. George's Queen-Square—Mr. Airson, to the rectory of St. Tudy, Cornwall—Mr. Brown, to the vicarage of Sutton Valence, Kent—Mr. Serjeant was elected vicar of Awre, in Gloucestershire—Mr. Garden reader, and Mr. Chatfield, afternoon preacher to Grays Inn, Mr. Lloyd, lecturer of St. Michael Royal and St. Martin, London—Mr. Sharp, vicar of St. Bartholomew the Less.

A dispensation passed the seal to enable the Rev. Mr. John Thomas, to hold the rectories of Wellford and Notgrave, in Gloucestershire—Mr. John Skinner, to hold the rectories of Blatterwick and Easton, in Northamptonshire—Mr. Manning to hold the vicarage of Irchester and rectory of Wollaston, in Northamptonshire—Joseph Wright M. A. to hold the vicarage of Frington and rectory of Littleington, in Sussex—Mr. Wood, to hold the rectory of Laurence St. Clift, Devon, with the rectory of Hawkbridge, Somersetshire—John Copson, M. A.

to hold the vicarage of Pemble and St. Paul, Wilts—Mr. Driffield, to hold the rectory of Allsford, Essex, and the rectory of Chelwork, Suffolk—Mr. Gretton, to hold the rectories of Springfield and Wickham, in Essex—Mr. Walker, to hold the rectory of Harrington, Northamptonshire, and of Warmington, in Warwickshire.

## From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Feb 12. Rev. Dr. Markham, is promoted to the deanery of Rochester.

Whitehall Feb. 16. Hon. and Rev. Henry Maxwell, is promoted to be bishop of Dromore, in the room of Dr. Young, translated thence to the bishopricks of Leighlin and Fernes—in the room of Dr. Jackson, translated to Kildare, all in Ireland—The archbishop of Armagh, appointed almoner of Ireland—Dr. Lloyd is appointed dean of Norwich and Dr. Fowler, to a prebend of Westminster.

St. James's, March 16. Rev. Dr. Dampier is promoted to a prebend of Canterbury.

## NOTE.

**W**E would gladly oblige W—D—, on the present occasion; but his letter is not correct enough for publication. He may hereafter produce somewhat better, which we shall readily insert.

A. B. (See our last Vol. p. 531, 547.) is hereby acquainted that a gentleman who possesses the qualifications she desires in an husband, would gladly hear from her on that head. Direct to William Dure, to be left at the post office, in Louth, Lincolnshire. The goodness of his heart, which is very apparent, will, we imagine, recommend him to her favour.

The Temple of virtue and vice, must receive a higher polish before it will suit our collection; We think the writer capable of giving it.

L's advice in the gout has been often followed; but without success.

Paulo, the paragon, must be inspired, with more spirit and undergo the correction of the author's cooler judgment before we can insert it.

Mr. I. S. must send us some further particulars of the carving, with his real name and address, before we can be at the expense of an engraving.

The pieces from the author of *Christianity older than the religion of nature*, are received. As is also A B's letter.

Dr. Cooke, on the force of imagination in pregnant women, will be inserted in our next. His other favours are received.

The enigma and rebus from Sarraz, are so much originals, that we must reject them. We are not fond of that species of composition; but if we must insert them, 'tis fit they should have rhyme and measure.

The petition of a L—n—e curate, has



1765. proprieties and several offensive passages, which the writer, upon recollection, will no doubt correct.

The letter from the author of *The appeal*, &c. and the piece upon the Chin-cough, which came too late for this month, will have a place in April Magazine.

Our readers are desired to correct the following errata in the letter to The author of *The Principles of Christianity*, &c. In letter 2. p. col. 1. l. 40. dele *indeed*. Letter 3. p. col. 1. line 7. from the bottom, for *purpose of the*. p. 71. col. 1. line from the bottom, after *true religion of*. put a period. p. 72. line 2. col. 1. *it is far otherwise read as it is*, &c.

An accidental reader kindly informs us, that in our last Appendix we have said the quarter-session for Surry is to be held at Guildford, Tuesday, July 9, 1765, whereas it will not be held until the 14th.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

RATISBON, Feb. 21. The chapter of Osnabrug have just distributed here a memorial in answer to that which has been dispersed by the Hanoverian ministry. In this memorial they establish it as a fact, that the regency belongs to the chapter, being the minority of the bishop, as well as being the vacancy of the see; that anciently the emperor, in virtue of his royal right, should have provided against it, both in one and the other; that the pope, since the extinction of this right, has the power of determining with regard to the administration of a bishoprick possessed by a bishop who is incapable; and that custom, the privileges of the chapter, and in particular the perpetual capitulation, fix in this respect the rights of the chapter, from which it has not derogated, excepting that the perpetual capitulation has assured to the minor a pension of eight thousand crowns, the right of retaining near the regency of his officers, in quality of counsellors. This destroys the parity of the present case with what happened at Ratisbonne in 1587, which takes notice of an anachronism in the Hanoverian memorial, the author of which says, that the prince of Bavaria had postulated in 1587, the year in which the aforesaid agreement was made, whereas he postulated in 1579; that it was the following year, that Pope Gregory XIII. confirmed the postulation, recommended simply to the father of the minor to protect and favour the church of Ratisbonne, and that it was not till 1585, that Sixtus V. granted the administration of the episcopal domaine to Duke William, who did not enjoy it peaceably till 1627, the year of that agreement of which we have just seen, and which was made under the mediation of the emperor. They oppose to

this instance, if indeed it can be cited, the examples of the archbishoprick of Magdebourg, and of the bishopricks, of Mersebourg and Lubeck, which are still more analogous to the present case. Though this lawsuit relates only to a little bishoprick in Germany, yet it may be of great consequence to England.

Dusseldorp, March 5. Never were our manufactories in so flourishing a state. A merchant has established a house for refining all sorts of sugar, and has so great a demand, that he is scarcely able to supply it. One of the consequences of Germany's having been lately filled so full of French and English money.

Warsaw, Feb. 21. Yesterday an order of the great marshal of the crown was published by sound of trumpet, for permitting all kinds of provisions to be brought into this city, free of all duties whatsoever. This is done in order to lower the price of provisions, which has increased amazingly for some time past.

Last week some waggons arrived here, loaded with woollen cloth for cloathing the king's household troops. The officers of the customs would neither suffer them to be visited, nor receive the duties imposed upon such kind of goods; but the king being informed of their behaviour, in order to set an example to those grandees who would chuse to evade the payment of these duties, directed that the officers should search the waggons, receive the duties, and behave upon this occasion in every respect as they would to any private merchant.

Dantzick, Feb. 22. Our regency has received the agreeable news from Warsaw, that the king has been pleased to confirm all the rights and privileges of this city excepting that of being exempted from the general tax; which we have some hopes of continuing to enjoy, though his majesty has not yet expressly promised it.

Petersburgh, January 20. About ten months ago the deputies of the two Russian trading companies, one established at Kamschatka, and the other at the mouth of the river Kowina, gave an account of their discoveries to the court. Those of Kowina, setting out from that river, doubled Cape Ischuktshi in 74 deg. lat. and falling down to the south, through the Strait which separates Europe from America, they discovered some inhabited islands in the 64th degree of latitude. They went ashore and settled a trade for the finest furs with the islanders, and have brought to the empress from thence some of the finest black foxes skins that ever were seen. They named them the islands of Aleyut, and imagine that some of them are very near America. Those of Kamschatka went to the northward and met their companions at the above islands, so that, for the convenience of trade, they have fixed



fixed a factory at the isle of Beering. When this report was made, the court came to a resolution of pushing these discoveries, and lieut. Col. Blenmer is sent, with several able geographers, to sail from the river Anadit, and go to the same coasts and beyond them \*.

Stockholm, Feb. 1. The general diet continues its deliberations with great secrecy. There are, at present, three different parties here, the French, the English, and the national party. The reigning principle of the last party is, that this nation should not enter into any engagement with other powers, nor endeavour to extricate itself by means of foreign subsidies: but that it should make use of application and economy to recover its former state and independence. This is a noble principle, and suited to a free and generous people, but something more is wanting than mere good-will.

Paris, Feb. 15. The parliament hath issued two arrets, by which the pope's late bull in favour of the jesuits, and his three briefs, addressed to the bishops of Grenoble, Alais, and Angers, are suppressed; and no bulls or briefs, are, for the future, to be accepted, unless they are accompanied by the king's letters patent †.

The inhabitants of St. Domingo, amongst their other complaints exhibited against the Count d'Estaing, charge him with having extorted from them five millions, to excuse them from the national militia, and to which, nevertheless, he afterwards wanted to subject them. But we are since told, that the count's friends at court have had so much influence as not only to prevent his being recalled, but to obtain for him fresh powers and an order to continue in his government of that island; which probably is a proof that the complaints of the people are well founded.

The duke d'Aiguillon is still embarrassed in Brittany. In the assembly of the 2<sup>d</sup>, the noblesse who opposed the free gift found themselves strengthened, there being on the negative side 150, and 111 on the affirmative; and we hear by letters just arrived from Nantes, that 78 of the latter had quitted the assembly, declaring, "They would no longer assist at deliberations, whose sole drift was to disobey the king." However, the court have since found means to prevail with the three orders of the states of that province to grant the free gift demanded, which was 700,000 livres.

Montpelier Feb. 12. The following placard has been fixed up in all the cities and towns of this province:

*By the KING, and the Intendant of the Province of Languedoc.*

\* See the map Lond. Mag. 1764. p. 224.

† See before, p. 112. col. 1.

"Notice is given to all persons, that his majesty, being justly affected with the situation of his subjects, now exposed to the ravages of the wild beast, which for four months past has infested Vivarais and Cevenaudan, and being desirous to stop the progress of such a calamity, has determined to promise a reward of 6000 livres to any person, or persons, who shall kill that animal. Such as are willing to undertake the pursuit of him, may previously apply to the Sieur de la Font, sub-deputy to the intendant of Mendes, who will give them the necessary instructions agreeable to what has been presented by the ministry on the part of his majesty."

By advices from Geneva, we hear that the celebrated Rousseau having lately published a new work, entitled, "Letters from the mountains," in which he attacks the principles of that government; and that word having raised a great ferment amongst the public, the council assembled, and came to a resolution by which they invited the citizens and burgeses to lodge a declaration in the hands of the syndics, signifying whether they considered the council as an assembly of just and faithful magistrates; adding also that in case the citizens and burgeses were silent on this occasion, they were determined to renounce the administration. The citizens and burgeses having been informed of this, made a public declaration before the syndics, that they honoured the council, and deemed each particular member to be worthy of all their esteem, respect, and confidence. Though this step has not yet thoroughly conciliated all the discontented, it is yet to be hoped that peace and tranquillity will be restored. And this behaviour of the people is a proof that there is not as yet any bery at elections in that republic.

Genoa, Feb. 1. On the 29th past Francis Maria Rovere was chosen doge of this republic, by a majority of thirteen over his great council, he having had 24, the other candidate, M. Sebastian Pallavicino, but 23.

Leghorn, Feb. 4. According to the latest advices from Corsica, the commander in chief of the French troops, and the vicegerent of the republic of Genoa, have fallen out, the latter having insisted upon a garrison being placed in Maccinaggio, which the former would not comply with, because it was stipulated by the treaty; upon which they have both sent their complaints to Genoa.

Rome, Feb. 23. Mr. Wilkes, the famous Englishman, whose history is so well known in Europe, is arrived here. He is in the Spanish-square, and is very much courted by all his countrymen in this